

Carter plea to Mr Sadat to meet Israel halfway

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America will oppose Palestinian state

Patrick Brogan
Washington, Feb 5
President Carter and President Sadat spent the weekend in the Maryland White House, and the world's attention is focused on the prospects of a summit in Camp David, Mr Carter's mountain retreat, and it was reported that Mr Sadat has been told America will oppose a Palestinian state.

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A Japanese Spitz, one of only two representatives of its breed to be shown at Crufts for the first time this year. The show takes place at Olympia on Friday and Saturday.

Hanoi to recall envoy accused of spying

Hanoi, Feb 5.—The Vietnamese Government has recalled its representative at the United Nations, Mr Dinh Ba Thi, who has been accused of spying by the United States Government and ordered to leave the country.

Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Deputy Foreign Minister, told a press conference today: "We wanted to normalize relations with the United States, but they have invented slanders against Vietnam which have an effect on normalization."

Answering a question from an American journalist, he said: "The United States has supported our representative from carrying out his normal work with the United Nations. We think that imperialism and international reaction are engaged in hostile manoeuvres against Vietnam."

In a statement issued here yesterday, Mr Thach said that the American Government had created a "dangerous precedent" threatening the normal activities of other United Nations members. It "solemnly declared" that neither its representative nor any other member of the Vietnamese mission to the United Nations had had anything to do with any sort of espionage.

It accused America of "abusing its rights as host country in order to hinder seriously the day-to-day activities of a United Nations member country."

New York: Commenting on Hanoi's decision, an American State Department official said: "We welcome it. We have been assuming all along that he would be leaving."

However, Mr Thi had declared on Friday that he would refuse to obey an order expelling him from America. No United Nations diplomat of his rank had ever been expelled from America before, although a few lower-ranking communist delegates have left after being accused of espionage.—Agence France-Press and Reuters.

Thatcher idea 'means forced repatriation'

By George Clark
Political Correspondent
Forced repatriation was the only way a British Government could reduce the number of immigrants on the lines claimed by Mrs Thatcher, the Home Secretary said yesterday.

Mr Rees said the flow of immigrants had been reduced to a "trickle" compared with what it was in the 1960s, and although he was looking at further ways of tightening controls, they could have only a marginal effect; no large numbers would be involved.

Interviewed on the independent television programme, *Weekend World*, Mr Rees said Mrs Thatcher was approaching the issue on the basis of innuendo. "You are not sure what it is she wants to do, and in that way you fan the flames of prejudice."

He said that when the opposition leader declared on television last Monday that the Conservatives offered "a clear end to immigration" to maintain good race relations, she had done so without the knowledge of other members of the Shadow Cabinet.

The flood of immigration that we saw in the 1950s and 1960s is over," Mr Rees went on. "It is now a trickle. I will not stop the dependants of men already here from coming in. Even if the Conservatives win the election on the immigration issue, the Labour Party stood by its declaration that it would not have forced repatriation."

Early in the interview, Mr Rees agreed with Mr Brian Walden, the interviewer, that all discussion of immigration control was really about devices to keep out unwanted coloured people. Although the matter could be considered reasonably at Westminster and in the columns of *The Times* and *The Guardian*, that was not possible on doorsteps in places such as Leeds.

Nevertheless, Mr Rees said, he did not want to give the impression that all the working class or only the working class were "All Garrets". People were prepared to stand up and defend the standards and values of the working-class movement.

He remarked that widening EEC membership might result in immigration from southern Mediterranean countries such as Turkey and Greece. "No one is saying, 'What about the Greeks and the Turks?' People are talking about Asians. They cannot be talking about West Indians, because that inflow has almost dried up completely."

Asked about tightening up measures being considered, Mr Rees replied: "I am looking at illegal employment in the context of people coming here from the southern Mediterranean and working without work permits. Labour Party advisers are working on that."

"It will not have a big effect on numbers. It has a bad effect because these people get low wages and cannot join a trade union."

Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the Labour Party, confirmed last night that the party is drawing up proposals for a new nationality Act. He said that various options are being considered and a report will eventually be submitted to the Shadow Cabinet for policy decisions to be made in time for the next general election.

Mr Airey Neave, Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, has also said that it may be necessary to consider the nationality issue, which has been given to about a million Irish citizens who are resident in the United Kingdom.

Any changes in the nationality laws would be bound to affect immigration.

Entry statistics, page 3
Immigration "fraud", page 12

Power men poised to form splinter union

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter
Power workers look set to form an unofficial breakaway union, called the Electrical Power Association, unless official union leaders will a big pay rise next month.

The membership would come from the four recognized unions for manual grades: the electricians and plumbers, general and municipal workers, transport and general workers, and the engineering union.

The 90,000 power men, whose industrial power is potentially at least as great as that of the miners, are pursuing a substantial claim, due on March 17, through official negotiators.

Given the Government's determination to adhere to its policy of a 10 per cent earnings increase, the only way out seems to be negotiation of a generous productivity deal.

Mr Ernest Davidson, an official of the shop stewards' national committee, composed of stewards from the officially recognized unions, said last night: "The men feel that the union is not doing the job. If they fail again next month the men will not pay their union subscriptions and will form this breakaway union."

He was sympathetic with their feelings. "I do not want it to happen, but if that is what they want, shop stewards such as myself will go along with it."

Unlike a previous attempt to form a breakaway union during the time of the Ferrybridge 5B episode, in this case the impetus apparently comes from the south and not Yorkshire, where the biggest power stations are.

The "shop stewards' committee" meets on February 10, when it will discuss the outcome of negotiations resumed in London on February 15. The Electricity Council last week offered a deal within the 10 per cent guidelines.

Mr Davidson said the chance of unofficial industrial action, such as happened last November, was very strong. He believed that 8,000 power men were ready to join a breakaway union. He added that if the union was formed, the electricity board would "find itself in deep water."

"When the unions are not delivering the goods, we cannot deliver the goods either."

Mr Davidson, a former Labour councillor, estimated that 400 of the 490 men at his power station, Corham, Humberside, are interested in leaving the recognized unions. "We believe that Frank Chapple and the others are prepared to settle for 10 per cent. My best is 15 per cent. I am not prepared to accept 10 per cent on that."

Mr Davidson is a member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The first step towards forming a breakaway union was taken on February 25, when the Trent Valley stewards, who cover the Midlands, met. After that the Yorkshire, Wales and South, Scotland and North-east areas will meet.

Mr Davidson thought union action unlikely before March 17.

The executives of the recognized unions will be considering the Electricity Council's offer before the next negotiating session.

John Lewis is taking legal advice over government blacklist

By Roger Vielvo
The John Lewis Partnership, which has 17 department stores and 64 Waitrose supermarkets, is taking legal advice after learning that it has been placed on the Government's blacklist for breaking the pay guidelines.

According to the partnership, it was added to the list for refusing to accept the Government's voluntary limits last March to 500 of its 24,000 staff.

Mr Peter Lewis, the chairman, said yesterday that there was no question of changing the pay arrangements, which added about £27,000 to John Lewis's £54m annual wages bill.

The partnership was not trying to pick a quarrel with the Government, or attempting to add fuel to the fire of inflation. "But writing to local authorities and state-controlled industries telling them not to do business with ourselves may be unlawful and is certainly very questionable," he said.

There had been one or two examples of local authorities boycotting the partnership. He feared that the licence to trade freely will be reserved for those who sufficiently support the policies of the government in power.

John Lewis paid the £1 fine to the Government, but it remains competitive in the labour market. "In a few specialist jobs our rates have become uncompetitive and we have lost key staff to competitors and have been unable to recruit suitably qualified replacements," the partnership said.

John Lewis is a trust which distributes its profits among its staff each year. This year it will be distributing £8.8m to give each member of the staff the equivalent of 18 per cent of his annual pay.

The partnership and its legal advisers will be watching closely the outcome of today's hearing in the Court of Appeal when Holiday Inn, an electrical contracting company in Croydon, will reapply for an injunction against the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union ordering it to end a strike by many of the company's 2,000 electricians. During the case the legality of the Government's sanctions in support of its pay policy will be tested.

About three quarters of the company's business is with state industries and under the threat of losing state contracts, it bowed to pressure from the Department of Employment and refused to implement part of a national wage agreement. Most of Holiday Inn's electricians were called out on strike from last Friday.

Holiday Inn brought the action against the union because it says there is no dispute between the company and the union, as it is happy to pay the extra money. The dispute, it says, is between the union and the Government.

The hearing was adjourned last Friday so that the Department of Employment and the union could be represented today.

Sun Alliance and London Insurance has also threatened to take court action if the Government proceeds with plans to force a reduction in its premiums as retaliation against the company for breaching the pay guidelines.

Imperial Chemical Industries has been persuaded to renegotiate a pay deal for 70,000 workers which the Department of Employment said infringed the pay policy. The threat of sanctions played a big part in persuading the company to reconsider a productivity deal in addition to a phase-two settlement.

The department was unhappy with a promise to workers of a minimum productivity bonus of 6 per cent. The company and the union have agreed to remove the guarantee from the deal and will renegotiate productivity payments if there is a significant fall in sales.

Ministers' accusation, page 2

Journalist avoided 'the Wilson spies'

Miss Nora Beloff, the political journalist, was aware that her movements were being watched by Sir Harold Wilson's close colleagues, she said yesterday. She met her contacts away from the House of Commons to avoid "the Wilson spies".

In a telephone interview from Prague, she was commenting on allegations made in *The Sunday Times* yesterday by the paper's former political columnist, James Margach.

The allegations, taken from his forthcoming book, *The Abuse of Power*, include evidence that Sir Harold had Miss Beloff watched.

"I cannot think of a more improbable scenario. I did not really bother to read it. These stories are degenerating into pure farce."

Mr Margach said that during a conversation about Miss Beloff with Mr David Astor, then her editor at *The Observer*, Sir Harold said: "Of course, I know all the people she sees. In fact our people keep an eye on her just to see what she is up to."

When Mr Astor later checked the details of her movements given by Mr Wilson with Miss Beloff they were all accurate, Mr Margach said.

He added that Sir Harold, suspecting plots by lobby correspondents against him, was prone to make extreme charges against journalists.

Miss Beloff said last night: "Friends who talked to me got into trouble, among them Dick Crossman."

"I often took evasive action. I would meet people away from the House of Commons rather than at the House, which is more usual for a political correspondent. I took care that people were not identified. I obviously did not want to ruin anyone's chances of promotion."

"Some of the people who had been seeing me were reported. My view is that the whole thing was absurd."

"I fully agree with James Margach's analysis in his book."

David Wood, page 13

Archaeologists find ancient skeleton

London, Feb 5.—Prehistoric remains discovered from the 12th century, after the discovery of a human skeleton in Europe, according to experts.

The remains of a skeleton were found beneath a 12th-century deep layer of pebbles and stone in Seljoe Bay, he said. "The dredger had reached down into a peat-like layer. The submarine peat in the Kattegat is extremely old."

—Reuters.



Mr Dinh Ba Thi: an unprecedented expulsion.

Outcry in Michigan over seven baboons doomed in car crash experiments

Detroit, Feb 5.—Seven African baboons that are to be killed in a laboratory study of car crash injuries have become the centre of an angry debate.

Calling the experiment "unnecessary carnage", a group of animal lovers wants to halt the tests at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. They have issued car stickers reading: "Save the Baboon Seven."

Officials of the university's Highway Research Institute said the study, ordered by the Department of Transportation, was aimed at developing life-like dummies that would eliminate the need for using animals or human corpses in future crash tests.

During the tests, they said, the baboons would be anaesthetized and strapped onto impact sleds that would propel them at high speeds into an object that inflicted a severe chest injury. Researchers would then examine the injuries and the animals would be "terminated" without regaining consciousness.

Erwin Grede, a Unitarian minister who heads the Save the Baboon Seven Committee, said: "It is frightening and appalling to think that people would treat animals in this way, particularly at a time of rising consciousness and concern over conservation; it flies in the face of decency and concern for living things."

Mr Hurley Robbins, the project director, said the tests were begun in 1974. Twenty-three baboons shipped from Africa had already been used in the tests, the last more than a year and a half ago. Dummies, computer models and human corpses had also been used. The use of corpses was halted in November, however, when Mr John Moss, a Democratic Representative for California, objected to their use.

Similar experiments have been conducted at Wayne State University in Detroit, the University of California, the University of South Dakota and Ohio State University, Mr Robbins said. "This is the first time anything like this has come up," he said.—UPI.

Avalanche kills skier in Alps

A skier has been killed and three injured in a new avalanche in the area to 16. The snowed out despite being struck. Several valleys are off with power cables down resorts have been partly.

Page 4

Gulf emirate crisis over army merger

Shaikh Zaid of Abu Dhabi, President of the United Arab Emirates, is reported to have flown home to Pakistan to cope with a dispute, called by his decree merging the armed forces of the emirates and appointing his son to command them.

How secrets passed to Mussolini

The butler to successive British ambassadors in Rome passed thousands of documents to Mussolini's agents, and Count Grandi, Il Duce's envoy in London, was supplied with Foreign Office papers, including one by Mr Anthony Eden on "The German Menace", which infuriated Hitler. Peter Hennessy completes his two-part survey of secret intelligence.

Page 2

Terrorists kill three in beerhall raid

Two black employees of the Wankle colliery in northwestern Rhodesia and a bystander were shot dead by terrorists in a beerhall on Saturday night, the Ministry of Combined Operations said.

The gunmen entered the beerhall and demanded money which they were given but they still opened fire. The gang also shot dead one of their own men.

Earlier in the evening in the Njuba township in Bulawayo a fragmentation bomb was thrown into a beerhall, killing four blacks and injuring 54.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is negotiating for the release of a white field assistant, Mr Ivan Taylor, seized on a tea estate at Chipungu on the eastern border on Friday and taken to Mozambique.

Mr Smith not leaving, page 4

Lost 211 years

A 17th-century manuscript found in the library of Ashby, Northampton, 211 years after it was lost. They were missed for a while, but they were complete. Restoration.

Page 3

Postmen's pay claim

Postal workers, in an effort to get the pay deal they are now negotiating, are seeking to have a clause included that will raise their wages automatically for every percentage point that the retail price index exceeds an increase of a tenth.

Page 4

Church membership

Changes in national mood, remote from institutional religion, affect the numerical strength of churches, new analysis suggests.

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Financial Editor

Testing time for firms: Dividends and property groups; Growth of certificates of deposit; Business Diary in Europe; British ahead of the field over an EEC tax collection proposal; Hugh Stephenson: Incomes policy and realistic forecasts of earnings.

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Offices To Let or For Sale
in Major European Cities

Weatherall Green & Smith

Chartered Surveyors & Estate Agents
London Local Party Vice Presidents

Ministers will accuse Opposition of undermining pay policy

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Ministers will accuse the Opposition of seeking to undermine the Government's efforts to bring inflation under control when the Conservatives launch their attack in the Commons tomorrow on the system of blacklisting companies that make pay settlements outside the 10 per cent guideline for phase three of the incomes policy.

There are about twenty companies on the list, and various sanctions are being taken against them by the Government, including the withdrawal of financial aid, export credits and government contracts.

Mr. Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, will lead for the Government, and Mr. Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, who has been labelled "the keeper of the blacklist" by some Tory backbenchers, will wind up.

Mr. John Nott and Mr. Nigel Lawson will be the opposition frontbench speakers. They will challenge the Government's action in the Commons and will demand that the list of companies that are the subject of sanctions should be published.

Publication seemed to come a stage closer on Friday, when Mr. Thomas, the Speaker, ruled that detailed questions on the subject will no longer be out of order. But ministers were saying yesterday that they can still refuse to give the list because of confidentiality or because the names are changing.

There have been cases, apparently, of a company being put on the list and then taken off again when a pay settlement or some element in it has been renegotiated to the Government's satisfaction.

MPs have no right of access to government documents, as the dispute between the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries and the Steel Corporation and Mr. Victor Gollancz of State for Industry, has shown.

Conservatives are vulnerable to the accusation that, having given their support to measures to curb inflation, they now seem to be supporting companies that have refused to follow the Government's anti-inflationary guidelines. They will respond by quoting a letter sent by Mr. Healey, the Chancellor, to Mr. Prior, opposition spokesman on employment, on August 10 last.

Asked about the effect of the Government's guidance on wage negotiations, Mr. Healey wrote: "As I said in my statement to the House, the intention is that most settlements will be within single

figures, but it is common ground between us that we cannot specify the level of particular settlements in this transitional period. And so it is misleading to talk of exceptions as though there was some rigid imposed level of settlements."

The Conservatives argue that Mr. Healey indicated that within the guideline average there would be room for settlements above rises of a tenth and that his letter indicated as much, but that he now seeks to impose rigidity through sanctions.

Apart from quoting the example of Ford, where the Government turned a blind eye to a settlement outside the guidelines, Conservative backbenchers are ready with a list of 14 wages councils that have reached settlements that exceed the recommended limit. They also have a list of the companies affected by the wages council decisions, and the number of workers they employ.

The Government's attitude seems to be that since the bargains were made by a joint wages council the employers are under a legal duty to pay. Mr. Walker, the former Conservative minister, demanded yesterday to know how long the "damaging sanctions" taken against the blacklisted companies would continue. He said it was notorious that the owners of John Lewis, "in this case the workers", were not informed by the Government that their interests and their employment was being put in jeopardy by selective government action.

"It is monstrous, too, that a government which has not the guts to lay down in statutory form the incomes policy that it requires, secretly punishes the innocent in this way," he said. Universities had been given a list of companies from which they were not to buy equipment because the companies were in breach of phase two.

How long are these damaging sanctions to be kept up? he asked. "Does it mean that for all time the hospitals, universities and nationalized industries are going to be deprived from buying from John Lewis, or will the Government circulate at a later stage the instruction that the punishment has been ended?"

The Government had entered a large of luxury in its incomes policy. At a time of high unemployment, people's jobs were put at risk. "And this at a time when the Government itself has entered a number of totally bogus productivity deals. The miners drop their production by 30 per cent and then, for increasing it by only 15 per cent, are given 30 per cent extra in pay. That is 30 per cent more for doing 15 per cent less than they used to."

Seminars will champion a free market economy

By a Staff Reporter

In an effort to publicize the political, moral and material benefits of a free market economy, the Centre for Policy Studies is organizing 30 week-end seminars for students this year. The first starts next Saturday.

Introducing the programme, Sir Keith Joseph, chairman of the centre, said the aim was to give students the opportunity to hear the case for and to listen to "critical analyses of the fruits and trends of our economic past and present."

The seminars will be held

every fortnight at the centre's Westminster office, where there is room for 15 students at a time. Videos will be made to be shown at universities and polytechnics around the country, and edited transcripts of selected seminars will be published as paperbacks.

The speakers at the seminars, apart from Sir Keith Joseph, will include Professor Anthony Flew of reading university, Professor William Levin and Mr. Kenneth Minogue of the London school of economics, and three MPs: Mr. Reg Prentice, Mr. Ian Gow and Mr. Nicholas Ridley.

Growth of the Secret Service 2: Wartime capacity aided by coding machine discovery

Veil of privacy likely to stay drawn over modern spy operations

By Peter Hennessy

In the first few days of the Second World War, "C" code operation in north-west Europe was "blown" by the capture of two M16 men at Yankou, on the German-Dutch border. Even before that enormous setback Britain's espionage capacity was patchy. At the Leeds seminar last week Professor David Dilks, chairman of the university's school of history, presented an audit of British intelligence successes and failures in the 1930s.

The Foreign Office had suffered several appalling setbacks. The blunder to successive ambassadors in Rome had passed on thousands of documents to SIM, Mussolini's intelligence service. After Italy surrendered an SIM official handed them back, a started British officer with the words: "We thought you might be interested in these."

Count Grandi, Mussolini's ambassador in London, was given some of the Foreign Office's most sensitive documents in the 1930s, including Anthony Eden's paper, *The German Problem*, in 1936, which informed Hitler when he passed it on to him. Captain J. H. King, a member of the Foreign Office cipher bureau, was discovered to be a Soviet agent in September 1939. Donald Macleod was already in post and working for Moscow. M16 lacked comparable agents in the Kremlin, and the Foreign Office was not aware, in any detail, of the Nazi-Soviet pact until it was announced in August, 1939.

Although the Germans and Italians were reading our naval codes, which was much difficulty in the late 1930s Britain was at least reading some of the Italian, Japanese and German signal traffic. M16 was better placed to analyse Soviet intelligence information than German in 1939.

Revelation of details from Lord Hankey's investigation of Britain's intelligence services, completed in 1940, in Professor F. H. Hinsley's official history taken in 1974. But for the period beyond VJ Day, the full panoply of Official Secrets Acts and "D" notices continues to apply.

Significant breaches have already been made in the post-war story, the most dramatic being revelations about the

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Professor Harry Ransom: Transatlantic contrasts.



Professor David Dilks: Audit of 1930s.

career of Mr. H. A. R. Philby in *The Sunday Times* in 1967. But life is much more difficult for the historian or the journalist looking at the secret world in 1974. The Cold War is the reason. Hitler surrendered unconditionally. There is no sign that Mr. Brezhnev will do the same.

The final speaker at the Leeds seminar was Professor Harry Ransom, of Vanderbilt University, a visiting professor

in the school of history. As a consultant to the United States Senate Committee on Intelligence, he was able to portray the stark contrast between the practices of Washington and Whitehall. Thanks to Watergate, the American intelligence community has been forced to "go public" to a degree that baffles Whitehall's gentlemanly bureaucrats of intelligence.

Despite enormously compensating leaks, like the one that revealed the temporary success of the National Security Agency in reading Soviet codes in the period before the first round of SALT negotiations in 1972, Professor Ransom is convinced that more openness is the only way to "legitimise" and improve the American intelligence services.

His conclusion was the kind of statement that sends shudders down the spines of British intelligence chiefs: "The best hope we have of an effective intelligence system will be these disclosures [of CIA misdeeds] and the criticism they engender. But there is a long way to go." The present "C" is itself an historian. It is perhaps appropriate that the chief British exponent of the black arts of espionage should be a medieval scholar. As he gazes

down his office on top of a south London tower block across the Thames to Houses of Parliament, he is little to fear from Mr. Brezhnev.

There is no Commons select committee on intelligence, none in prospect. Nor is "C" worry too much about fellow historians' penetration of his post-1945 secrets. It is unlikely that any "weeder" will let anything slip through the postwar "leakage" comparable to papers that so diverted Leeds seminar.

Historians of Britain's progress towards members of the EEC, for example, most unlikely ever to see results of Mr. Heath's mission to "C" to direct his mission towards the discovery of the economic intelligence as nations "proteected."

Short of a political cajan in the form of the Welsh British Warplane which promises the more perfect imaginations in Fleet street the present day successors "Blinker", Hall and Mansel Cumming are free to expunge their successes and write almost complete "yes" man's history, a history only by their material overseas and the "W" hall accounting officers' fillet their budgets.

force behind the Pioneers claims that the omission is a "major anomaly". Researchers never taken account the number of men who are total abstemious when compiling their lists. The only thing missing from the Pioneers' list is the number of Pioneers who consumed by it who do detail.

Further Dargan is "one of the full-time members of association's staff who, as a result of his association with the Pioneers, has been able to publish a glossy monthly magazine with soft drink advertisements and stories about famous low countrymen who, I decided, should be included in the list." To qualify for membership would be Pioneers must already obtained from at least two years those unable to meet that qualification there is also a temporary pledge section with which the association is concerned in many parts of the world the only country where it has succeeded in attracting any significant non-Irish port is Uganda. The branch in Britain are at strong Irish drinking habit.

In December the Pioneers will commemorate their 25th anniversary with a national temperance week. Ireland. They will follow with what may be the largest gathering of drinkers in the country, a grange as a local as expected to be attended 70,000 members.

Shot killed Belfast woman

An elderly woman who collapsed and died when a policeman was shot outside a Belfast football ground on Saturday was hit by a bullet, a post-mortem examination has shown. Mrs. Martha McAlpine, of North Belfast, was walking past the Crusaders Football Club just before the kick-off. It was believed at first that

she had a heart attack, a pathologist found a bullet in her stomach. The police were on crowd control duty as the ground when a passed and several shots were fired from the back of the ground. Twelve members of the Brigade, Royal Artillery, rushed to his bedside to him, blood, and yesterday was reported to be "at

'Recipe for disaster' in teaching

Without adequate retraining programmes teachers are often using methods in which they have no real belief and for which they are unprepared, the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers says.

The criticism is in a document on standards and assessment in schools, in which the union recognises local authorities' right to inspect, monitor and test the performance of teachers and pupils.

It says that in a recent report it commissioned from the British Market Research Bureau only a quarter of teachers engaged in "mixed ability" teaching believed it to be the most effective approach. That was a recipe for disaster, and it was facile to suggest that the difficulty would go away as the teachers gained more experience.

Common sense called for a more exacting appraisal and assessment of new methods. In recent years local advisers and government school inspectors had encouraged new ideas, but they would have been better advised to evaluate them first.

Mr. Frederick Smith, assistant general secretary of the union, said yesterday: "To pretend that anyone can maintain satisfactory standards in anything without submitting results to a well-advised system of assessment is either lunacy or hypocrisy. The popular idea of doing your own thing, combined with over-zealous resistance to sensible appraisal, has proved a recipe for mediocrity."

The union document, *Standards and Assessment in Schools*, supports the proposed new examinations: the 16-plus to replace the present CSE and GCE examinations, and a new 17-plus examination. *SEX EDUCATION* Sex education in schools can help to protect children from pornography, the National Union of Teachers says in evidence to the committee on obscenity and film censorship.

However, until more resources are available the total abolition of the present system of examinations, which supplies a means-testing for legal services to individuals, is not feasible. As a long-term objective, it would like to see means-testing for legal services to individuals abolished.

As an interim measure the

MPs want control of House broadcasts

By Our Political Staff

The Commons will be asked to decide today whether it wants to set up its own broadcasting unit to manage the radio broadcasting of proceedings of the House, expected to begin in the spring.

Mr. Michael English, Labour MP for Nottingham, West, and Mr. Philip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby, North, are proposing amendments to the official government motion which deals with the establishment of a select committee to give directions to the broadcasting authorities to be made.

The arrangements to be made for the House's broadcasts are being handled by two Labour backbenchers, with backing from MPs in other parties, want the general control of the broadcasting to be in the hands of a unit, akin to the Official Report (Hansard), which supplies a complete written record of what takes place in Parliament.

Copyright of the broadcast

Reform of legal aid into social service proposed

By John Groser

The provision of legal aid as a social service is proposed by the Legal Aid Group in its evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services, published today. Legal services should be free to all, according to the group, where home, livelihood, family or personal safety is at issue, or where a citizen faces a criminal charge.

In such priority cases legal aid should be regarded as similar to other social services, the group says. As a long-term objective, it would like to see means-testing for legal services to individuals abolished.

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would remain with the House of Commons, and although the "supply of signals" to the BBC and the IBA would be free, there would be an arrangement for the payment of royalties for recordings sold to other organisations and foreign broadcasting companies. That income would offset the cost of the parliamentary unit.

The Government last week seemed willing to consider a compromise. It was that there should be an officer of the House with overall responsibility, but that idea has been dropped, and the Government has recommended that the select committee should be set up with general powers of supervision, leaving the management of the broadcasting to the broadcasting authorities.

There will be a similar committee in the House of Lords to supervise the broadcasting there.

Leading article, page 13

group suggests that once the concept of essential legal services is accepted, the legal aid fund should be set up to assess and collect contributions from priority cases.

That would simplify the means-testing procedure and save the cost of assessing contributions and collecting them. At present a separate account must be kept for each assisted person.

The group further suggests that a fund should be set aside to finance cases which, although not receiving priority, affect the interests of a large number of people.

There should also be a new minister for the administration of justice with responsibility for both civil and criminal legal services. The present division of responsibility between the Home Office and the Lord Chancellor's Office is described as "expensive and inefficient."

Long intellectual ancestry of Lord Butler's successor at Trinity

By Roger Berthoud

Those who possess the best scientific minds are frequently more striking for simplicity and integrity than for over-brilliance. Such a man is Sir Alan Hodgkin, OM, FRS, 1963 Nobel prize winner and Professor of Biophysics at Cambridge, who has been appointed by the Queen (effectively, by the Prime Minister) to succeed Lord Butler at Trinity College, Cambridge, next autumn.

Sir Alan, who was 64 yesterday, can expect to have his tenure prolonged to the age of 75, as did his predecessors, Professor G. M. Trevelyan and Lord Adrian and Butler. Apart from an arthritic hip, he is in good health.

Sir Alan comes from a family with a long intellectual pedigree. A Hoagover invented meteorology and the terminology for clouds. Another gave his name to Hodgkin's disease.

Grandfather Thomas was a distinguished historian. Professor Dorothy Hodgkin, another Nobel prize winner, is married to a first cousin, and the abstract painter Howard Hodgkin is a second cousin.

Even his American father-in-law, the late F. P. Ross, won a Nobel prize (for discovering that some leukaemia is caused by a virus), to Sir Alan's delight, three years after his own award.

Sir Alan's life has been divided mainly between the university physiology laboratories, Trinity College, of which he has been a fellow since 1936, and a large house on the edge of Cambridge where his son and three daughters were brought up.

He spent the war years as a scientific officer, helping Britain to build up its brief lead in radar. That gave him experience in administration and contacts with industry, later reinforced by a five-year presidency of the Royal Society.



Sir Alan Hodgkin: Simplicity and integrity.

At Cambridge he has helped to foster the university science park, started by Trinity College, a few years ago to attract science-based industry to the university environment.

The family house, with its size of garden is now too large and will be sold. His wife, Marion, will give up commuting to London to edit Macmillan's children's books and will help at the Master's Lodge.

Sir Alan sees entertaining as an important part of his duties, not just mixing up the 600 undergraduates (including women) and 120 fellows, but also bringing in friends from industry, publishing and the theatre. That he believes, will help students to think about their careers.

Sir Alan describes his own work with modest pride. He and Sir Andrew Huxley (brother of Aldous Huxley) won their Nobel prize for helping, with other colleagues, to find out how nerves work, how they conduct messages, how pain and sensations reach your brain, and how they travel back in the reverse direction.

It would not be fair to say we have done the whole thing. But we made a good start in it. "Sir John Eccles, who shared the prize with us, was more concerned with events in the brain," he said, as the Hodgkin cat washed itself in the in-tray on the desk of his study.

"As a result of our work whole areas of medicine have shifted in emphasis. We really proved that nerve impulses have to do with such relatively simple things as sodium and potassium ions moving in and out of nerves."

Much of that work used the giant nerve fibres of squids. Now he is working on the retina of the eye, trying to understand how light colours and causes the perception of the eye of freshly hatched terrapin turtles from Wisconsin.

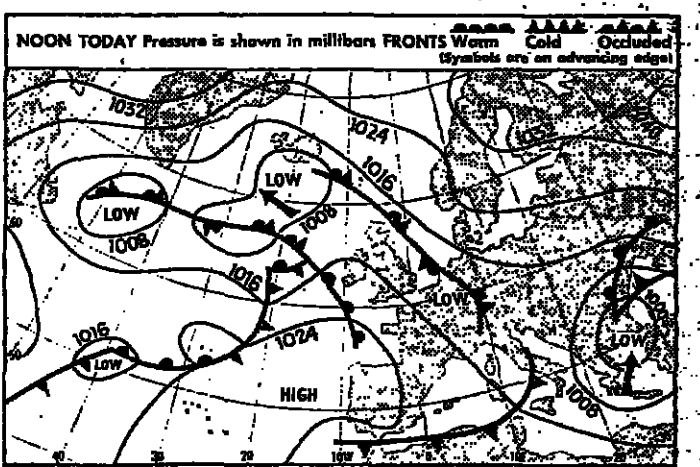
To an outsider the physiology department, with its 700 students and staff, seemed a self-contained world of learning.

By reality keeps intruding. Sir Alan said. There were protests over trade union matters, or the supply of animals at Trinity there was the question of student representation on the administrative council. In addition there was the college's annual income from assets of around £1m, which went on building maintenance, contributions to the university, research and so on.

The Master of Cambridge's largest college, founded by Henry VIII, is not expected to do detailed administration. But Sir Alan reckons that college affairs may take more than half his time during term.

Not the least problem, with an aging staff and few jobs open, is how to attract and keep talent in the 25-35 age group. Universities have latterly had "a bit of a tough deal," he believes, compared for example with the research councils. "I hope that will improve."

Weather forecast and recordings



NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. FRONTS: warm, cold, occluded. Symbols are on advancing edge.

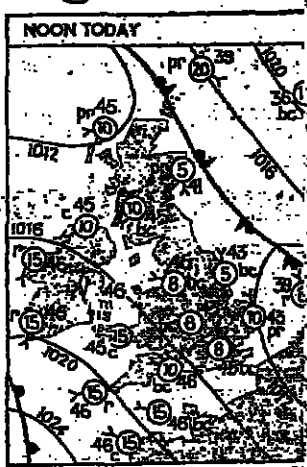
Today Sun rises: 7.32 am. Sun sets: 4.59 pm. Moon rises: 3.50 am. Moon sets: 3.58 pm.

Light moon: tomorrow 5.29 pm. High water: London 12.15 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); 12.25 am, 6.9m (22.7ft). Avonmouth 1.1 am, 12.5m (42.2ft); 6.25 am, 13.1m (43.2ft). Dover 9.45 am, 12.15 am, 6.8m (22.3ft); 10.17 pm, 6.5m (21.5ft). Hull 4.52 am, 7m (23.0ft); 5.11 pm, 7.3m (23.8ft). Liverpool 10.2 am, 9.2m (30.4ft); 10.17 pm, 9.2m (30.2ft).

A trough of low pressure will move slowly from the north to the British Isles. A weak high is over SW Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am: London, East Angles, SE, central & south, sun, light & moderate; NW, light & moderate; max temp 6-8°C (43-46°F). Channel Islands, SE, sun, light & moderate; NW, light & moderate; max temp 6-8°C (43-46°F).

WEATHER REPORTS, YESTERDAY MIDDAY: C, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; w, wind.



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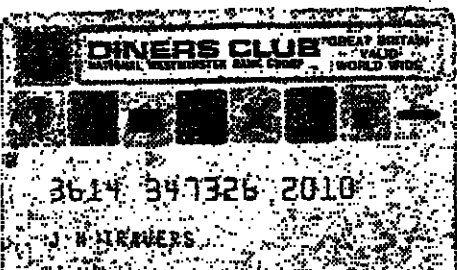
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Use your Valentine card.



HOME NEWS

Mrs Thatcher warns party to prepare for October dash to polls

Christopher Warman, Government spokesman, said the thoughts of the main local parties turn increasingly towards the prospect of next general election, Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, Conservative Party, said today to beware of a Labour trap.

During the party's local government conference in London, she said the overriding decision for a Labour government was to try to time election during that very period when the economy was looking up and before it was looking worse again.

She described the "Labour" as taxes down for a few years and public spending up and a quick dash to the polls.

She said the time in which Labour could be sprung is running out by the end of the year.

"Not only will the figures be better, but the Government will also be running into the problems they have created, not least on the pay and that will put considerable strains on the Cabinet and relations with a few union leaders."

She said those who bet on an October election therefore had history on their side. For my part, I would do better to think Labour should be set to splutter on into the days of this Parliament, and give people the chance.

Council changes 'would pay into Labour hands'

Local Government spokesman said government changes made by several large local authorities, including the Labour Party, Michael Heseltine, opposition spokesman on the environment, said Conservative council changes are being made if we recognize the imperative to be left in seeking to change what we have said, he said, in a referendum, by the county, borrowing, including Bristol, Nottingham, Southampton, which lost almost all its council seats in the reorganization, introduced by the Conservative government in 1974.

Heseltine told the Conservative Party local government conference in London that its of the reorganization were now put up as a "bait" that would not end there.

"In practice, it will be the expectations of all of people in all sorts of ways, that the whole is up for reorganization."

Heseltine said that the purpose behind the changes, was not to give services but to give a chance for the Labour to have greater control over areas of local government.

He criticized Conservative council changes as slow to change party policy on such as the sale of council houses.

He decided councillors believed that they had secured either in spite of that they stood as voters or because they received a large personal

mer minister tests migrant marriage changes

Home Office said yesterday that immigration rules on marriage by visitors to Britain, Mark Carleton, QC, MP, speaking at a conference, said that when he was a member of the House of Commons, which considered registration of dependants, they were told that a wife or husband of a migrant, that of people from a subcontinent who were permitted to settle in because of marriage.

Home Office says that 85 male fiancés were into this country for marriage in 1975, the whole of the Commonwealth.

At that same year from the Commonwealth and alone some 3,600 men allowed to settle here as the result of a woman already living in the country.

Carleton added that the of controversy over Mrs Thatcher's remarks on immigration, clearly what an "echo" has been struck.

He said: "I do not believe moment that the Conservative Party would go back to the days of the wives of migrant children of migrant here before January 1973."

"They have a statutory right to come for many reasons of duty and a stable society would be allowed to do

injured in attack

People were in Leeds yesterday after a man attacked with a knife in a town area of Leeds Saturday night. One man discharged.

It is to appear at Leeds Court today.

this year to elect a fresh government with a new mandate to tackle Britain's problems."

In a forceful speech, Mrs Thatcher argued that Labour policies were close to those of the Communist Party. The next election, she said, would be a "water-shed" which would decide what sort of country Britain was to be for the rest of this century.

"It could decide whether we turn our backs on the free society and the enterprise economy. It could push the point of balance in Britain so far to the left that no government would ever be able to regress it," she said.

Mrs Thatcher said that Labour's proposal to nationalize the building industry, passed by its party conference, indicated the flavour of the rest of the Labour programme.

It is a document which has much in common with the programme of the British Communist Party. It is a programme which is quite literally more extreme than the manifesto, on which the Italian Communists fought their last election.

She said it was reported that the left wing of the Labour Party wanted to open a dialogue with the Eurocommunists. "Sometimes wonder whether the Eurocommunists might not find Labour's national executive committee a bit too left-wing for their taste."

Without the party they would not have been elected, he declared. "They are Conservatives and their duty is to carry out a conservative policy."

Mr Heseltine said there was no point in the party's development money and workers to local government elections if it ran the authorities just as the socialists did. "We are politically and philosophically determined to take back the frontiers of public ownership and activity," he said.

The design and planning of public works, for example, should be carried out by private sector architects, engineers and surveyors, building and construction contracts should be awarded to independent builders. Such services as cleaning, catering, laundering and printing, were on offer from small traders in every area.

Much could be done to create a climate of sympathy and support for our party if our local leaders were to enter into detailed consultation with local industry. They contributed more than a fifth of local authority expenditure and represented management's experience on a scale rarely available within local government.

"It must be right for us to harness that potential not as a substitute for our decision-making but as a factor in it," Mr Heseltine said.

Mr Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, announced an extension of this council's "homesteading" scheme, under which people are allowed to live rent free in rundown homes in return for decorating and repairing them. He said the council would shortly put forward homesteading proposals for vacant shops and factories.

10,000 drop estimated in new immigrants last year

The number of immigrants accepted for settlement in the United Kingdom were given in a parliamentary written reply by Mr Rees, Home Secretary, on Friday. The figures are reproduced in the following table:

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 (Estimate)
Acceptances on arrival					
Total all nationalities	29.6	29.7	40.4	44.1	36
Of which:					
Citizens of New Commonwealth countries and Pakistan					
Special voucher holders	2.0	3.4	3.8	3.7	2
Husbands	(a)	0.5	1.4	1.8	1(b)
Wives	(a)	2.0(a)	8.5	10.0	9
Children (under 18)	10.8	10.0	14.3	15.1	13
Others (c)	12.7(a)	9.5(a)	6.3	5.2	3
Total	25.5	25.3	34.5	36.8	28
Acceptances on removal of time limit					
Total, all nationalities	25.6	39.2	42.0	36.7	34
Of which:					
Citizens of New Commonwealth countries and Pakistan					
Husbands	0.1	1.5	3.5	4.5	2(b)
Wives	2.3	3.5	4.2	4.5	5
Children (under 18)	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	1
Exempt from deportation (d)					
	3.6	7.4	7.8	6.6	7
Total (c)	6.7	17.2	18.8	18.2	16

(a) Husbands accepted for settlement on arrival before January 1, 1974 and wives accepted for settlement on arrival before September 1, 1974 are included in (a).

(b) The drop in 1977 is due to the introduction of the new rules relating to male fiancés and husbands in March, 1977.

(c) Mainly dependants.

(d) By reason of having completed five years' residence in the United Kingdom at January 1, 1973.

Publicity for the "Save It" energy campaign has cost about £7.7m so far. Total energy savings are estimated at £1,800m (1976 prices).

Energy, Jan 23

Electricity consumers: The public electricity supply industry in the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31, 1977, had 19,996,000 domestic consumers.

Empty office space: The Greater London Council estimated on December 31, 1976, that there was more than 16 million sq ft of empty office in central London and almost 20.5 million sq ft of unbuilt offices for which planning permission had been granted.

Environment, Jan 24

Rail tickets: The estimated numbers of railway season ticket holders (with the number of receipts from them in brackets) were: 1970, 520,000 (542.8m); 1971, 558,000 (550.9m); 1972, 641,000 (557m); 1973, 626,000 (550.7m); 1974, 588,000 (555m); 1975, 610,000 (559.7m); 1976, 635,000 (511.7m).

Transport, Jan 20

Productivity changes: Estimates

of the percentage changes over the previous year in the volume of manufacturing output at employees for the United Kingdom and some of her OECD partners in 1973, with figures for 1975 and 1976 in parentheses, were as follows:

UK: +8 (-2 +4). US: +7 (-2 +8). Japan: +16 (-6 +41). France: +5 (-5 +10). Germany: +7 (-1 +13). Italy: +8 (-9 +11).

Industry, Jan 19

Council tenants: In 1976 about 900,000 council tenants, almost a fifth of the total in England, had been living in the same dwelling for more than 20 years.

Environment, Jan 23



Miss Remnison: Beauty Queen.

Minister and former Miss Australia

Mr William Price, aged 43, Labour MP for Rurby and a junior minister responsible for government information services, said last night that he had a close relationship with a former "Miss Australia" beauty queen.

He said he had known Miss Jan Remnison, aged 31, a model, through animal welfare organizations for some time. They had seen a good deal of each other, and would continue to do so. "We are in no position to make a decision about marriage and even if we were any such decision is a long way off."

Mr Price's wife, Joy, aged 36, said at the end of last year, that she blamed the "lunatic hours" at the Commons for the breakdown of her marriage after 14 years. She said she planned to marry Mr Ted Warwood, a handyman and neighbour from their village of Flecknoe, Warwickshire, after the divorce from her husband was final.

Last year Mrs Price, who is still living in the couple's home at Flecknoe, said: "The marriages that manage to survive in politics must have some miracle ingredient."

"How many more marriages like mine are going to fail before they alter the way an MP has to live?" As her husband became more successful, his time at home became less.



Mr Price: Junior minister.

Missing manuscripts turn up after 211 years

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Things can just be missing in castles. Last September a remarkable group of seventeenth-century manuscripts last seen at Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, in 1767 turned up again; apparently they had been in the library all the time.

The group comprises 16 manuscripts, including three complete plays by Cosmo Manuche, a Royalist playwright at the time of the Civil War, and 13 others, mainly plays and fragments of plays in another hand.

The entire group has been sent to Christie's by Lord Northampton. They come up for sale on March 8 and Christie's are estimating a price of £20,000 to £30,000.

Bishop Thomas Percy, editor of the famous *Reliques of English Poetry*, saw the manuscripts at Castle Ashby and listed them in 1767. "They usually lie on a shelf over the door", he noted. Since then all efforts to find the manuscripts had failed.

The bishop listed nine manuscripts and credited all to Cosmo Manuche. There turn out to be 13 manuscripts and recent study indicates that only three of the plays are by Manuche, a literary protégé of Lord Northampton, who fought in the Civil War. Two of Manuche's plays were published in 1652. The first, *General and The Loyal Lovers*, and his work appears to have had some success in the professional theatre.

All three Castle Ashby plays, which appear to date from the Restoration, are manuscript fair copies in the playwright's hand, dedicated to Lord Northampton. They comprise *The Banished Shepherdess*, of which another autographed manuscript has survived in the Huntington Library, California, *The Feast*, of which a secretarial copy exists in Worcester College Library, Oxford, and *Love in Travail*, a hitherto unknown five-act comedy, which has been recognized as Manuche's latest and most accomplished work.

The other manuscripts in the group comprise 10 in a single hand, now recognized not to be that of Manuche, and three copies in secretarial hands.

These plays appear to be earlier in date, around 1630, and might perhaps be the work of one Sam Holland, mentioned by Bishop Percy as the author of a two-part masque, *The Enchanted Grove*, composed at Castle Ashby. There are English translations of *Samuel's Agreement* and Machiavelli's *La Mandragola* (the

earliest known English version of the work) and a number of original compositions. It is a remarkable cache.

Other items to be offered at Christie's will include the autographed manuscript (in several drafts) of Hugo Von Hofmannsthal's libretto for the famous Strauss opera, *Der Rosenkavalier* (estimate £20,000 to £30,000), as well as a more extensive manuscript of his *Arabella* libretto (estimate £50,000 to £70,000).

The Royal Academy of Dramatic Art has consigned for sale the original typescript of Bernard Shaw's *Heartbreak House* (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). Christie's claim that that is now the only manuscript of a Shaw play not lodged in an institutional library.

There is also a remarkable collection of 27 rare letters dating from 1817-18 from Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, to Mrs Esmond Godfrey-Faussett, wife of a fellow naval officer (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).

Sikh resigns from race commission

By Robert Parker

Mr Preetam Singh, QC, has resigned from the Commission for Racial Equality because, he says, it is not achieving the ends it should.

Mr Singh, a leading member of Britain's Sikh community, who has been working in the commission's complaints committee, tendered his resignation in a letter to Mr Rees, the Home Secretary, on Thursday.

He said last night that he might make public the detailed reasons for his resignation depending on Mr Rees's reply.

Mr Singh, who has been with the commission for six months, said: "I am not satisfied with the present commission. It is not doing the job it was created to do, and it is moving much too slowly. I have no reason to be tied up with such a body."

Last week, Mr Thomas Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers, resigned from the commission and was replaced by Mr William Keys, the general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades.

A mine to delight conservationists

From Tim Jones, Ammanford

From the archaic comfort of the computer controls to the dull black glister of anthracite a mile and a half away, Betws Mine is about to give Britain yet another economic boost when it begins production next time in mid-April.

But the significance of Betws, near Ammanford, Dyfed, will not be measured only in productivity and import savings. The £12m investment has acquired an almost symbolic aura as an act of faith in a South Wales coalfield more accustomed to news of closures than of openings.

It is the first new mine to be opened in the area for more than a decade, and for a man without mining in his blood it is difficult to understand the almost tangible pride expressed by miners and managers as the coalface comes closer each day. When it is in full production the colliery will yield 515,000 tons of anthracite a year, dispensing with Britain's need to import that costly fuel. Known reserves give the mine an estimated life of at least 25 years and ensure that 500 men will carry the area's mining tradition into the next century.

Work will begin on the Red

vein, with its five million or more tons, and then the high quality Peacock seam will be worked. Peacock anthracite, which plays with the colours of the rainbow in the light, is only a degree or two removed from pure carbon and is to the miner what a perfect diamond is to the jeweller.

Unlike most mines in South Wales, sunk deep through savage geological faults which punish men and productivity, Betws is a drift operation. Although the antiquated may feel claustrophobic at first, the men leave you in no doubt that, compared with some other pits, the conditions are extremely good.

Productivity at Betws, the coal board hopes, will reflect the fruits of its investing in the most modern machinery and mining technology available. Output a man shift, the board calculates will be five tons, nearly two and a half times the national average and nearly four times South Wales's average of 26 cwt.

To extract the coal the miners will use the fairly new method of longwall retreat mining, which involves driving access roads around huge reserves of coal and then mining it from the rear.

Betws, with computer-con-

trolled conveyors, television monitoring, modern equipment and highly sophisticated safety devices to detect methane gas and other hazards, has attracted worldwide interest.

Mr Roy Barefoot, the project engineer, has become accustomed to being an unofficial public relations manager as he explains the technical intricacies of Betws to smolc mining engineers from Poland or alarmingly serious young girl engineers from China.

Apart from its economic significance, Betws's development bears witness to the huge new emphasis on environmental considerations.

Its development is also a testimony to the growing resistance of people to open cast sites, which only a few years ago produced almost 1,500,000 tons of anthracite.

But from the shining tiles of the pithead baths to the coalface below there can be few serious objections to Betws. It will offer guaranteed jobs in an area of relatively high unemployment, make Britain self-sufficient in anthracite and ensure that the unique heritage of the collier will endure in Ammanford.

Wordsworth museum to buy Cornell MSS

From Our Correspondent, Grasmere

Cornell University, in the United States, which bought recently discovered Wordsworth and Coleridge manuscripts at Sotheby's last July, has offered them to the Dore Cottage Trust at Grasmere for £42,000.

The government committee on the export of works of art put an embargo on their export to enable a British institution to match the purchase price. It expired yesterday.

Dore Cottage, the main Wordsworth museum and library in Grasmere, took up the offer and launched a public appeal to raise the money. The Victoria and Albert Museum has given the trustees £18,000, and donations have arrived daily.

To help the appeal, the Round House Theatre, in London, is staging a week of special performances, from February 13 to 18, with writers, readers, actresses and musicians giving their services free. On the final Saturday evening there is to be a rock concert for the Dore Cottage appeal.

£25m navy HQ plan scrapped

The Government has abandoned its £25m plan, first announced in 1953 to build a centralised headquarters at Foxhill, Bath, for its 1,000 civilian and Royal Navy staff.

That was disclosed by Mr Gilbert, Minister of State for Defence, replying in a letter to Sir Edward Brown, MP, for Bath, who two years ago was assured that the scheme had only been postponed. No jobs will be lost.

Dunlop recalls tyres

Dunlop is recalling 1,000 tyres after reports of defects. A batch of VR15 SP 800 in the size 205-70, made last June and fitted to Jaguar XJ12s, Daimler Double Sixes and Daimler Vanden Plas are affected.

Why are you heating a room you never use?

If you have no insulation in your loft, you're wasting heat. And money. To lay insulation 80 mm thick (about 3") in the loft of a three-bedroom house will cost about £40. The cost of not insulating your loft could be nearly that much every year. Even more, if the price of fuel goes up again. So, now's a good time to insulate,

and do something about those heating bills. You can buy loft insulation at builder's merchants and most big hardware stores. Prices vary, so shop around and save money. Unless you'd rather go on paying to keep nobody warm.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY.

Postal workers seek clause tying pay to cost-of-living index

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Postal workers, whose basic take-home pay rarely exceeds £40 a week, have warned the Post Office that further erosion of their living standards is "unthinkable and unacceptable."

The Union of Post Office Workers (UPW), which was due to settle on January 1, wants a deal that will increase wages automatically for every percentage point that the retail price index exceeds an increase of a tenth.

At least twenty other public sector unions are now negotiating on pay and all are determined to ensure that the Government's guidelines restricting rises in overall earnings to a tenth are not applied more rigidly to them than to private industry.

The talks cover railway workers (150,000), non-industrial civil servants (500,000), teachers (470,000), miners (250,000), power workers (90,000), gas workers (40,000), nurses (14,000), and steelworkers (14,000).

After the firmness of the guidelines other public sector workers are not anxious for confrontation, despite the threatening noises that are part of negotiating tactics. But if there is any danger of protest, the power workers look the most threatening.

The outcome of the UPW negotiations will be put to the membership, but the method still has to be decided. The union, although five weeks behind its settlement date, is still anxious to assess the bargaining climate before concluding a deal.

Most of the UPW's 200,000 members take home a basic £35 to £39 a week, which is increased by overtime or compensation for unsocial hours. The union points out that its escalation proposals will cost nothing if government expectations on inflation are fulfilled.

Because payments under phases one and two, as well as a small part of the 1975 settlement, have not been consolidated, the first six hours' overtime (at time and a quarter)

yield less than the current normal hourly rate. The union says the drop in living standards has been exacerbated by a Post Office drive to reduce overtime.

The UPW is claiming full consolidation and a rise of a tenth on the consolidated rate. It wants the increase to be consolidated.

Teachers in England and Wales are expecting a reply on February 27 to a 12.5 per cent claim to operate from April 1. The National Union of Teachers, which has 250,000 members, said last night that its claim did not include all the changes considered necessary to rectify anomalies, nor did it include consolidation of phases one and two.

The railway workers are due to settle in April. Mr Raymond Buckman, general secretary of the militant drivers' union, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), said in a submission to the British Railways Board: "ASLEF is totally opposed to restrictions being placed on the free collective bargaining processes of industry."

He added: "ASLEF cannot acquiesce for much longer to policies which are continuing to reduce the floorplate of the standard of living giving a dwindling recompense for arduous, skilled and demanding work. The civil servants are awaiting an offer of gas workers' and power workers' talks resume on February 22: a date for resumed craft steelworkers' talks is to be fixed; miners' union negotiators meet on Wednesday; a date for resumed railway talks is to be arranged.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), said last night that "anyone in the private sector who gets less than 15 per cent now is being robbed". Generally speaking, his members were doing much better than that.

The ASTMS quarterly review of the economy, published today, says the average wage earner would need a rise, after the present guidelines end, of 23.4 per cent to restore living standards to the level prevailing three years ago.

Avalanches kill at least 18 in the Alps

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 5

Another avalanche in the Alps above Chamonix this morning killed a skier and brought the death toll in that part of the Alps since Friday to 16. The hunt for four others, missing since Thursday, is going on in appalling conditions caused by week-long snow storms. Two skiers also died in Austria.

Several valleys have been cut off with telephone and electricity cables down, and ski resorts have had to evacuate some of the many children who flock to the region at this time of year for skiing holidays.

The worst avalanche so far occurred on Friday when five Belgians, all from one family, were killed in the village of Le Tour, near Otamanox. The same avalanche carried away the four missing people, two women, a child and a man.

On the Italian side in the Val d'Aosta six people died in an avalanche at Valcouranche on Friday night. They were a Belgian, his wife and five-year-old daughter and three Italians.

At St Jean de Belleville in the Haute Savoie another avalanche killed two drivers and a young girl, and rescuers searching in the area of St Jean de Maurienne yesterday also found a body.

Today's avalanche occurred as a party of skiers ignored the advice they had been given not to go out on the Axelle du Midi. Apart from the one skier killed three others in the party were taken to hospital.

Most of the ski lifts in the area have now been closed. Elsewhere, heavy rainfall is causing many rivers to flood their banks.

In Paris the Seine has risen so high that the expressway roads along the banks have had to be shut because they are under water.

In Austria, Feb 5—Two Austrian skiers were killed by avalanches in the Tirol yesterday, bringing the death toll in Austria to 13 this year. In Spain, rescuers reached six families in the tiny hamlet of Estaca de Traca, where a similar disaster struck on 21 days. They had kept alive by drinking milk from their cows and goats.—Reuter.



Salazar's headless statue in Santa Comba Dao: a source of contention since 1974.

Clash over statue of Salazar

From Jose Sherriff,
Lisbon, Feb 5

Rioting continued into the evening today between the paramilitary Republican Guard and townspeople in Santa Comba Dao over the removal by police at dawn of a new head ordered by the town council for the decapitated statue of Dr Salazar, the late Prime Minister. The town was his birthplace.

Church bells tolled continuously to summon more people to the street fighting, with members of the Republican Guard using guns, batons and tear gas and brandishing swords. Mounche police charges were made. So far it is reported that six police and 13 civilians have been injured, one of them seriously.

Barriades were repeatedly mounted by the fighters and torn down by the Republican Guard. The Government had forbidden a ceremony planned for today to replace the statue's head, saying this might arouse political passions and violence. Telephone communications between Lisbon and northern Portugal broke down for five hours during the day. It is officially stated that this was because a tractor cut a cable, but

it was not made public where this cut occurred. There has been trouble over this statue ever since it was decapitated by revolutionaries soon after the military coup of April 25, 1974, which brought down the regime of Salazar's successor, Dr Caetano. People continued to lay wreaths beside the statue and a petition for its restoration was circulated.

The authorities are fighting a wave of pro-Salazar propaganda, which has spread to schools. An Oporto grammar school was closed for a week after pupils staged violent demonstrations using the fascist salute and slogans, and in Lisbon school authorities confiscated an exhibition of reactionary propaganda.

Key rings with the image of Salazar are selling briskly.

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Consequences of a left-wing victory far reaching

Fifth Republic prepares for most crucial vote in its history

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 5

The parliamentary elections that will take place in France on March 12 and 19, the sixth to be held since 1958, when the Fifth Republic was established. They are certainly the most crucial in its history.

For the first time in 20 years, the left has more than an even chance of coming to power. If it does, the constitutional, economic and political consequences will be far-reaching.

The Constitution of 1958, which is based on a President of the Republic elected by direct universal suffrage on the one hand, and a Prime Minister supported by a parliamentary majority on the other, is not geared to a situation in which the two majorities are at loggerheads. That is the reality with which Frenchmen may be faced after March 19.

Here are the essential facts and figures of this vital election: Voters. All French men and women over 18, who have not been deprived of their civic rights, are entitled to vote. There are roughly 33 million voters, 17 million men and 16 million women.

An important new factor is that in 1974 the voting age was lowered from 21 to 18, extending the suffrage to an estimated 1,750,000 young people.

Electoral system. The French National Assembly, or Lower House of Parliament, is elected according to a modified system of majority, first-past-the-post voting, with two separate ballots on two successive Sundays. Any candidate who obtains in the first ballot an absolute majority, provided he polls at least a quarter of the votes registered in his constituency, is declared elected outright.

If no candidate obtains the required total in the first ballot, a second run-off ballot is held on the following Sunday. Only



those candidates who obtain 12.5 per cent of the registered vote are allowed to stand for the second ballot.

This is a sizable hurdle as it means that only the candidates have to obtain between 16 and 18 per cent of the votes actually cast to be eligible for the run-off. The hurdle was raised in 1976 to discourage splinter parties and eccentric candidates.

Seats. There are 491 seats in the National Assembly, including 18 from the overseas departments. Theoretically, there is one constituency for every 100,000 voters.

Every rule is modified, however, by another which lays down a minimum of two members of the Assembly for each department of metropolitan and overseas France, so that members can represent as few as 30,000 voters in a sparsely populated department, like the Hautes Alpes, or as many as 180,000, in the case of the Paris region.

The present boundaries give a distinct overrepresentation to rural areas, favouring the conservative parties at the expense of the left.

The candidates. Seven main parties or groupings are putting up candidates but the number for each party is not final until the closing of registrations and the official opening of the campaign on February 20.

The main parties, like the Gaullist Rassemblement pour

la République, the Socialists and the Communists, will put up candidates in almost all 491 constituencies, except in those instances where they have agreed on a single candidate with their allies of the right or the left.

The parties. The main contestants from the left of the political spectrum to the right: the Communist Party (Parti Communiste Français), the Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste), the Left Radical Party (Mouvement de Radicaux de Gauche), the Radical Socialist Party (Parti Radical—Socialiste), the Centrist (Centre des Démocrates Sociaux), the Democratic Socialist Party (Mouvement Démocratique Socialiste), and the Independents (Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans); the Republican Party (Parti Républicain), formerly Independent Republicans; and the Gaullist Party (Rassemblement pour la République).

All these parties except the three left-wing parties formed the outgoing government. The three left-wing parties formed the Union of the Left.

In addition to the above main parties, there are various left-wing or right-wing parties or groupings like the Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU), the Communist League (Ligue Communiste), and Lutte Ouvrière (Trotskyist); the dissident (left-wing) Gaullists (Union des Gaullistes de Progrès); the Mouvement des Démocrates (Jobberists); the National Front (From National, extreme right); the Parti des Forces Nouvelles (extreme right); and the monarchist parties (Restauration Nationale and Nouvelle Action Française).

Further reports this week by our Paris staff will examine the individual positions of the parties contesting the election.

In brief

Bonn seeks curb on neo-Nazism

Bonn, Feb 5.—Dr Hans-Joachim Vogel, the Justice Minister, said today there had been a sharp increase in neo-Nazi propaganda in West Germany, and called for effective counter-measures by local authorities.

Dr Vogel condemned the rising sales of books, Nazi insignia and recordings of speeches by Hitler and other Nazi leaders in a letter sent to provincial justice ministers. He urged police and justice authorities to take legal action if necessary.

Why minister quit

Bonn, Feb 5.—The illegal bugging of offices of a Maoist splinter group by military intelligence caused Herr Georg Leber to resign as West German Defence Minister last week, a Government spokesman said. The statement confirms an account by Herr Leber in Der Spiegel magazine.

EEC jobs protest

Brussels, Feb 5.—About 200 jobless young people from eight European countries have staged a protest rally in Brussels against unemployment in the EEC. They were led by Vanessa Redgrave, the actress and leader of the Workers' Revolutionary Party.

Stolen Picassos found

Paris, Feb 5.—Twenty-four modern paintings, including Picassos and Klee's, and valued at 4m francs (about £440,000), stolen from a private collection on January 24, have been found in a car at Marseilles.

Berlin fair's record

Berlin, Feb 5.—West Berlin's annual agricultural fair, "Green Week", has attracted close on 600,000 visitors—a record attendance in the event's 52-year history. The presence of EEC representatives has aroused the fury of Moscow.

Mr Smith still staking his future in Rhodesia

From Frederick Cleary
Salisbury, Feb 5

Everything Mr Ian Smith owns and cent he possesses is in Rhodesia and he believes things are going to stay that way, the Rhodesian Prime Minister said at the weekend.

The accusation last week by Mr Andrew Young, the United States representative to the United Nations, that Mr Smith would go and live in South Africa or Australia in the future was based on the character-assassination indulged in by his political opponents, he said.

At one time his political opponents claimed he had bought a farm in the northern Transvaal of South Africa, then in Cape Province. Then they said he was going to Australia. Mr Smith countered this by saying he believed he would live to rejoice in the day when his own grandchildren would be going to a Rhodesian school.

The Prime Minister was opening a new £100,000 resource centre at Chaplin School, Gwelo. During his speech he regretted that whites were leaving the country. This was because they had lost confidence in the country's future. He did not share this defeatist attitude.

But without the continuing presence of whites, Rhodesia would degenerate into a third rate country, bankrupt not only in the economic field but also

as far as honesty, morality and freedom were concerned. He said he was not staking his future in Rhodesia. "We are staking our future in Rhodesia. We are among the best blacks you can find anywhere in the world. I am simply looking through realistic eyes at the continent in which we live."

The executive committee of the United African National Council of Bishop Abel Muzorewa met for seven hours today to discuss its attitude towards the internal settlement talks which are due to start on Tuesday. In a brief statement afterwards a party official said the executive had recommended that the Bishop resume negotiations that would lead to a majority rule government being established here.

For the past few days the three nationalist delegations and the Rhodesian Government delegation have been studying proposals by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole of the ANC (Sithole) in which he proposes that in order to break the deadlock over the methods of electing whites to Parliament, a new preferential voting system be considered. Under his plan the candidate with 50 per cent of the votes in a primary election would go forward to the general election proper.

Mr Sithole agrees with the Government that there should be 25 white seats in the new 100-member assembly. But he insists that 20 seats are enough.

Internal deal risks civil war, US envoy says

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Feb 5

Mr Ian Smith's attempts to achieve an internal settlement in Rhodesia are dangerous as they cannot prevent a civil war, Mr Andrew Young, the American UN representative, believes.

An internal settlement was more likely to increase hostility and violence from the guerrillas and encourage external forces to join in.

Mr Young gave his views in an interview published in the Rand Daily Mail. Saying he had been amazed by the restraint shown by the black community in Salisbury where blacks and whites could exist in a good relationship, he claimed that an internal settlement would make peaceful development in Southern Africa possible.

He wanted to see a peaceful transfer to majority rule, and not the bloodshed and frustration seen in Angola.

Cooperation between South Africa and the Western nations was the only way of resolving the problem of Namibia (South-West Africa), Mr Young said. The future of South Africa depended in some sense on the kind of transition that would be made in Namibia.

Asked about the growing number of Cuban troops in Angola, Mr Young retorted to his original view that they were playing "a rather positive role" in the development of a stable and orderly society. He quoted reports that Cuban troops had helped to keep President Agostinho Neto in power when Soviet and black

racist forces sought to overthrow him. He did not fear Cuba's presence, which was a positive one, even for South Africa. The Cubans' humanity and lack of racism could be stronger influences on Africa than their Marxism.

During his first year at the United Nations, Mr Young has been started and in the year he looked forward to peace in an independent Zimbabwe and in Namibia, and the progressive transformation of South Africa which would guarantee equal rights privileges and opportunities to all.

Mr Young denied that statements by himself and Vice-President Mondale had helped the National Party to win its increased majority in Parliament. Events had been shaped by developments in Soweto since the election.

"Nothing that the Vice-President or I said could have any impact on the conduct of a South African leader, nor could we have influenced the response of the South African Government, which essentially supported the latter's right to destroy the life of Steven Biko."

The concept of American pressure was based on the principle of "non-cooperation with things which we consider to be evil."

Asked whether "stationing white but not black troops" was a desire to hurt anyone, he said: "people are now being hurt massively by the problems of South Africa that we have a choice of participating in the repression of 87 per cent of the population, or non-participation."

Oil offer by Iran to help India finance development

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, Feb 5

Iran will give more crude oil to India on credit to enable Delhi to finance some of its development projects.

A joint communiqué issued today at the end of a four-day visit by the Iranian Minister of Petroleum to India said that the additional crude supplied would be made available annually at prices charged by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) on credit terms or lump sum payment, as may be suitable.

India already gets over 5,500,000 tonnes of crude oil from Iran. The new offer means that at least another three million tonnes will be made available as the Rajahmundry canal commission is estimated to cost £125m.

The two countries agreed on the necessity of achieving complete and universal disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, under effective international controls.

While reviewing the question of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Iran reiterated its adherence to the non-proliferation treaty. India, however, emphasized that in order to

avoid nuclear proliferation, the countries should develop the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to meet a good example to others.

At a press conference here yesterday, the Shah said that the Asian "Common market" he has proposed is not in the interest of the world. "That is not the case. I think we will all profit by it," he said in an apparent reference to Pakistan rejection of the common market concept.

The proposal went beyond India, Iran and Pakistan. It included all the Indian Ocean riparian countries. "In the end, we can even think of African states bordering the Indian Ocean and even Australia."

The Shah said it was "a delicate matter" and any such move would have to be decided by the price of oil would correspond to the prices of the new sources of energy now being developed.

Supporting President Sadat's Middle East peace moves, the Shah said: "We will be very sorry if the initiative does not achieve the desired results."

Chad ceasefire pact with rebel leader

Ndjamena, Feb 5.—The Chad Government announced today that it had agreed on an immediate ceasefire with the rebel leader, Mr Hissen Habre.

He described him as "chairman of the command council of the northern armies" controlling much of the Tibesti uplands in northern Chad.

The agreement, providing for the creation of a new government of national union, was concluded in a Khartoum on January 22 under the auspices of Rashid Nimr of Sudan, the announcement said.

A constitutional assembly would be elected in order to set up new organs of state. The armed forces would be reorganized and a general amnesty proclaimed for political prisoners. —Agence France-Press.

More Tunisians jailed for strike day riots

Tunis, Feb 5.—Eight people found guilty of violence during the strike day riots were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from two months to one year.

The charges against them included insulting members of the Government, stirring the security forces and incitement to strike. More than 150 people have now been jailed on terms of up to seven years in connection with the riots, which accompanied the strike.

Seventeen students were also sentenced yesterday to between nine months and five years imprisonment for assaulting university supervisors on May 4, last year. —Agence France-Press.

Photographs of Mr Sidney Duncan Noble issued by Scotland Yard yesterday.

Police name man in inquiry into 50 robberies

Police yesterday named a man they want to interview in their inquiry into robberies from at least 50 elderly women throughout Britain.

He is Mr Sidney Duncan Noble, aged 49. Police appealed for anyone who knows him by that name or any of his aliases to come forward.

He has used several aliases, including David Hamilton, Tony Ritchie, Richard Tiddy, David Llewellyn, J. Addersall, Dr Grant, Dr David Cross, Dr Llewellyn, Dr Ebel Kincaid, Dr Weir, T. D. Rich, John Turner and David Lyons.

The robber often renders his victims unconscious with drugs before searching their homes. Scotland Yard is coordinating the inquiry.

"We urgently want to interview this man in connexion with these offences. Any member of the public who has

information on his whereabouts should get in touch", Scotland Yard said. Detectives have built up a dossier on his activities and habits, but have been hampered in their search because he travels extensively.

He obtains information on his victims from neighbours, shops, hospitals and medical centres. Dorset police yesterday issued details of another attack. A few miles from a similar earlier attack, Miss Ebel May Pope, aged 86, was left on the floor of her home for two days.

Only when she regained consciousness in hospital last Friday after treatment for hypothermia did she tell of a visit by a well-spoken stranger who talked her into taking drugs. It was later discovered that £23 was missing from her home in Christchurch.

More probation urged to cut prison numbers

By a Staff Reporter

The committee set up by the National Association of Probation Officers to consider means of reducing the prison population concludes in its evidence to the House of Commons Expenditure Committee that imprisonment should be limited to special cases.

The memorandum, published today, suggests that prison numbers should be kept to a minimum, that there is little value in exemplary and high tariff sentences, and that there should be an automatic system of parole.

The committee observes that the traditional probation order is immediately at hand to reduce the prison population and suggests that probation officers should make more probation recommendations to the courts.

There should be decriminalization of some lesser offences, it is urged. The committee also feels that, given proper resources, the probation and after-care service could develop "detoxification centres" and other alternatives to prison.

The committee calls for more research on penalties for using soft drugs and for the transfer to secure hospitals of mentally disturbed offenders. It says that it is concerned to play its part fully in resolving the difficulties of the prison population through non-custodial methods.

10 pc pay rise for MPs expected soon

By Our Political Correspondent

A pay increase for MPs of 10 per cent, in line with the Government's pay policy, is to be announced soon by Mr Foot, Leader of the House of Commons.

Behind the scenes there is pressure from both Conservative and Labour backbenchers for an agreement to be reached before the general election on a new pay structure which could be introduced in the next Parliament. One plan is that MPs' salaries should be fixed in relation to a high grade in the Civil Service.

MPs now earn £6,270 a year, with a secretarial allowance of £3,687 and up to £238 for living away from home.

Trawlermen safe after collision

The 10-man crew of the Glen Esk, a 114-ton Aberdeen trawler, reached the safety of Scrabster, Highland, last night after their boat had been in collision with the 190,000-ton Greek bulk carrier George S. Embrosios 12 miles off Cape Wrath.

The trawler's stem was split above the waterline, and its skipper estimated damage at £30,000, but no one was hurt. The Greek ship had only superficial damage.

Postman's lost job delays Paris mail deliveries

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 5

Half the postmen in Paris went on strike this weekend because one of the postmen lost his job in October, 1976. Since then he has continued to turn up for work at a sorting office at Creteil on the eastern fringe of Paris even though the postal authority (PTT) has won a court case supporting the decision to dismiss him.

The dismissed postman, M. Francois Llamas, has the support of the Communist trade union and a number of shop-stops and work-to-rules have been organized to support him. Things came to a head on Friday, however, when the police moved in to clear out the Creteil office, where a sit-in was going on.

The police action was carried out peacefully and the PTT explained that it was requested because half a million items of mail were held up by the sit-in. Only the evacuation of the building to allow non-striking

workers to clear the backlog could stop the "grave threat" to the economic life of the area, it said. The statement added that the strikers had broken PTT rules in bringing into the building people who were not members of the staff.

The police action immediately caused widespread industrial action, not only in Paris but in St Etienne, Montpellier and Clermont-Ferrand as well as a number of smaller towns.

By today only Paris was said to be affected with an average of half the postmen reporting for work.

According to the union, M. Llamas was dismissed because of his union activities. According to the PTT, he was dismissed when his period as a holiday relief came to an end. The unions say they are calling for countryside strike action from tomorrow if they do not resolve the question. Meanwhile the Paris Chamber of Commerce has started its own postal service in the Paris region.

Rome riot affects Andreotti talks on ending crisis

Rome, Feb 5.—Signor Andreotti, the Prime Minister designate, this week begins new talks aimed at ending Italy's latest political crisis. However, his efforts have been made more delicate by the pitched battles in the capital between police and protesting left-wing students at the weekend.

At least seven policemen were injured as the students hurled petrol bombs and set cars and buses on fire during a protest yesterday against the banning of a planned march.

Italy's political parties were using the weekend to assess a plan announced on Friday by Signor Andreotti's ruling Christian Democratic Party which would, in effect, give the powerful Communist Party more say in the running of the country but keep it out of the Government itself.

Under the plan, four smaller parties would join the Christian Democrats and Communists on a committee to monitor a new Andreotti Government's performance. —Reuter and AP.

Further reports this week by our Paris staff will examine the individual positions of the parties contesting the election.

still stay
in Rhodesia

ERSEAS

Jewish settlers put pace in jeopardy th archaeological dig

Michael Knipe
West Bank, Feb 5

Relations with the States as well as with the East peace negotiators are being strained and the pace of settlement here on the West Bank of the

Israeli Government that the settlement is a permanent one and describes an encampment for the purpose of preparing an archaeological dig. Its Jewish settlers, however, that is a pretext to enable to establish a permanent

ent. believe that Mr Begin, the Minister, and his staff are sympathetic to the efforts and are refraining from backing them only of the peace negotia-

credit is given to this fact that the Ministry of Defence disclosed that it had granted the permit to begin the logical excavations des- an encampment being the of international com- and despite the set- taking it no secret that is largely camouflage. In 20 miles north of em, has a rich history. a thriving community capital of biblical Israel in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries BC. Today it is just a hillside surrounded by villages with a few visible except some holes in the and a few feet of ing walls. Now Arabs e the ground where the not too sparse. Jewish settlers arrived a ago and so far number

ta Ricans ng for president

José, Feb 5.—Presiden- congressional elections aid in Costa Rica today hard-fought but peace- campaign. Lasting six than one million people expected to cast ballots of the eight presidential tes, with results coming arrow. two of the candidates ven a chance of succeed- president Daniel Oduber uch of the campaign d around the question ther the National Liber- arty should be allowed ecedented third term in -Reuter.

Israel jails British woman in drugs case

Tel Aviv, Feb 5.—Miss Ann Broadhurst, aged 20 the daughter of a British official at a United Nations agency here, was sent to jail today for two and a half years for smuggling drugs. She admitted trying to smuggle hashish and three ounces of heroin into Israel and thanked police and prison authorities for providing psy- chiatric treatment to help to cure drug addiction. Police said in evidence that Miss Broadhurst had been co- operative and would testify against an Israeli who had per- suaded her to smuggle the drugs. —Reuter.

Egypt takes step in direction of democracy

From David Watts
Cairo, Feb 5

Egypt took an important step towards full democracy this weekend with the official registration of the New Wafd Party. It is the first freely- created political party since the Nasser era. It includes 24 MPs who were formerly members of other parties or Independents. Under Egyptian law the support of at least 20 MPs is required to register a new party.

The new Wafd, heir to the original Wafd Party that was the scourge of the British in Egypt, will be the second big- gest political party in the country, but the ruling Misr (Egypt) Party will still have some 305 members of the 360 in the Assembly.

The party will be able to start political activity in a month's time. Copies of its manifesto are already being printed and there are also plans to start a newspaper.

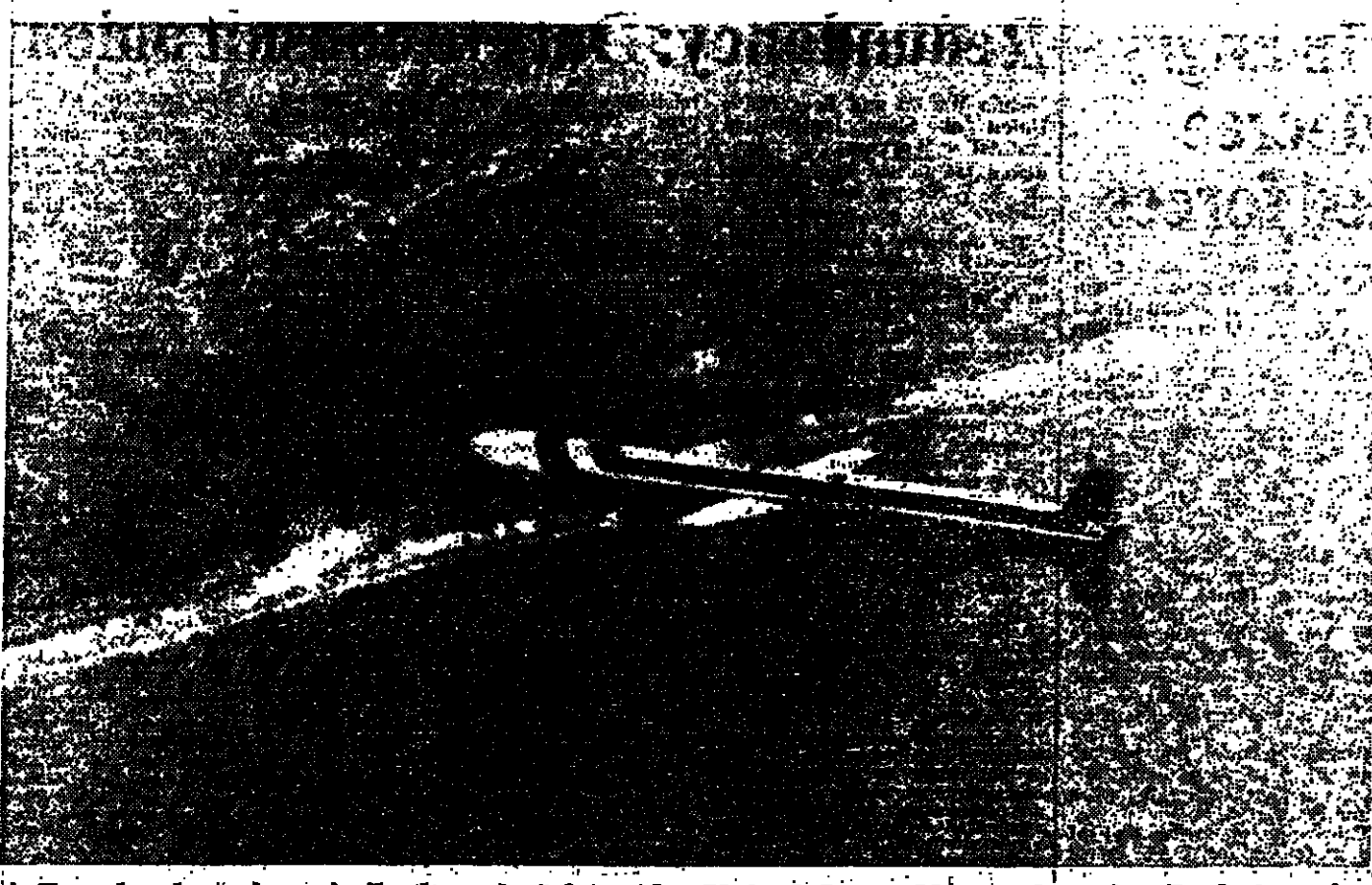
The emergence of the new party is seen as a genuine manifestation of democracy. "It is a turning point, a positive one," said one observer. The party had emerged after a period of public debate. "Unlike the other groupings at present in the People's Assembly."

Although party supporters are reluctant to take about their policies before they are allowed to do so officially, it is clear that, for the present, there is full support for President Sadat's peace initiative in foreign policy in general. Domestically, however, they would prefer a more capitalist economy and would also, in the long term, like to see more real power in the hands of the Government rather than the President.

On the other hand, they recognize Mr Sadat's role in their emergence. The old WAFD Party, which was founded in 1918 to ne- gotiate independence from Bri- tan and had its biggest follow- ing among the landowners, dominated three decades of Egyptian politics.

It was "the voice of the people" until corruption and its backing of Britain during the Second World War brought the party into disrepute and spawned Nasser's revolution. After the 1952 revolution Nasser tried for a period to work with the Wafd but they disagreed over the cardinal issue of land reform. Nasser eventually disbanded political parties.

The new party has declared "its allegiance to the July 23, 1952, revolution and its principles: socialism, democracy and the rights of workers and farmers."



A Tomahawk cruise missile, launched from the United States Navy submarine Barb, crossing the California coastline on Friday. The first of its type to be launched by submarine, it flew to Edwards base, California, where it was recovered by parachute.

Political slogans decorate Moscow's skyline, where nothing worth buying needs billing Advertising the Soviet way of life

From Michael Kinyon
Moscow, Feb 5

Beaming down from a high building on one side of Mayakovsky Square is a vast panel of lights. Every night they flicker out, messages, pews, useful advice, with patterns of coloured lights twinkling across the screen.

Advertising, in the style of Leicester Square, seems to have come to Moscow. Indeed a Western visitor to this city, expecting to be spared the posters, billboards and paraphernalia of the advertising industry, would be surprised. Billboards stand at road junctions and on empty grounds, huge posters decorate blank walls and neon signs flash on and off at night. It all looks rather familiar.

On closer examination this "advertising" turns out to be quite different from anything in the West. The posters are not exhorting people to buy this or that product, but "to turn Moscow into an exemplary communist city," or to "carry out

the decisions of the twenty-fifth party congress."

Political slogans decorate Moscow's streets, not cigarette ads carrying Government health warnings.

Some slogans are ubiquitous: "Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union!" "Forward to communism!" "We shall fulfil the five-year plan."

Large red placards, with white lettering stretch across the roofs of office blocks or hang from the balconies of flats. At night, "Communism will win" stands out in white neon letters on the skyline.

The wording has not changed for years. Sometimes there is room for something a little more ambitious: "Communism is the Soviet power, plus electrification of the whole country," a quotation from Lenin.

Our foreign policy is the most humane in the world," says a cheerful placard to reassure any anxious shopper. Several big displays give pictures and statistics of Soviet industry, and recently there has been a spate of posters extolling

the benefits of the new Soviet constitution.

During holidays and celebrations Moscow is awash with slogans, with pictures of Lenin and the current Politburo festooning all large buildings. But these are taken down soon after- wards to be stored for the next occasion.

Only a youthful and vigorous-looking Mr Brezhnev, with pithy quotations from his speeches, remains of the billboards all year long.

Massive placards give details of films, concerts and theatres, and the stars from the latest films fly passers-by with a painted smile.

Occasionally there are more specific signs urging people to buy televisions, or shoes at such and such a shop, though these are generally in newspapers.

The message, however, has quite the opposite effect to that in the West. To the Russians it means that there is a shop, or the shoes are of such poor quality that no one will buy them. Such shops are therefore to be avoided. In a seller's market, here, nothing worth buying needs advertising.

Presidential system in Sri Lanka

Colombo, Feb 5.—Sri Lanka's first executive President, Mr Junius Jayewardene, today gave a pledge to create a free and just society in the country.

Mr Jayewardene, who is 71, assumed office yesterday. He made the pledge in a broadcast to the country from the steps of the historic Temple of the Tooth, Sri Lanka's most sacred Buddhist shrine, at Kandy.

An estimated two million people heard the President speak in Kandy.

President Jayewardene said the country was engaged in an unprecedented development programme which would provide a million new jobs. A million more acres of land would be brought under cultivation and hydroelectric power capacity would be doubled.

The country must be united to fulfil these aims, he said, in an apparent reference to the opposition.

Tamil United Liberation Front's demands for a separate state for the Tamil minority.

Mr Jayewardene today administered the oath of office to 17 of his 23 Cabinet members. There were no changes. —Reuter and AP.

Two-prong offensive by Ethiopia claimed

Mogadishu, Feb 5.—President Siyad Barre of Somalia, has flown to the northern city of Hargeisa to confer with his military commanders after an all-out Ethiopian offensive in the Ogaden region, sources said today.

The sources said that President Barre, who is a major general in the Army and Somalia's commander-in-chief, was expected to remain in Hargeisa for about two days.

Hargeisa, Somalia's second largest city, is the headquarters for the Somali northern command, a military district which covers the strategic Horn of Africa up to the border of the tiny state of Djibouti.

In an interview with United Press International on Saturday, Mr Abdikasin Salal Hassan, the Information Minister, said the Ethiopians had launched a two-pronged attack on Friday from their strongholds in the Ogaden in an effort to slice through northern Somalia to the sea.

One group was attacking east of Harer towards Hargeisa and aimed at capturing the key port of Berbera on the Gulf of Aden, Mr Hassan said. The other prong was pushing north from the industrial centre of Dire Dawa towards the town of Aysha, 30 miles from the Djibouti border, with the goal of capturing the port of Zeyla only a few miles from Djibouti, he said.

Our Nairobi Correspondent writes: From Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian Government this weekend reported several small-scale military successes.

Ethiopian leaders have repeatedly insisted that they have no intention of invading Somalia, but that they intend to drive the invading Somali forces out of Ethiopia. The Ethiopians deny that Soviet, Cuban or South Yemen troops are fighting with their forces.

Ethiopia says that 70 Somali troops were killed and another 150 wounded or captured near Bejano, 40 miles west of Harer and Dire Dawa.

The Ethiopians also report that 80,000 people attended a mass rally in Harer, supporting a call for unity and the attacks on the Western and Arab states made recently by Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian military leader.

Moscow, Feb 5.—The Soviet Union today called for peace talks to end the fighting in the Horn of Africa. Somalia, with certain Western powers' encouragements "was conducting a war on Ethiopian territory," Prada claimed. —Agence France-Presse.

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Elsewhere in the paper, Malcolm Brown examines the Israelis attempts to lift the Arab boycott of firms dealing with their country.

And while in Israel, there is an interview with Igal Hurwitz, the Minister for Industry and Tourism.

Published on the first Tuesday of every month, under the editorship of Jacqueline Grapin, Europa deals with economic, financial and industrial affairs and allied social questions, as they affect the total European business Community.

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Space experts misjudged Cosmos re-entry course

Moscow, Feb 5.—A leading Soviet space expert admitted that space experts here misjudged the likely re-entry area of the doomed Cosmos 954 satellite, which came down over northern Canada nearly two weeks ago.

According to Dr. Leonid Sedov, interviewed by Tass, specialists forecast that the nuclear-powered satellite would "cease to exist" over the open sea. Any parts of it which did not burn up fully in the atmosphere would fall in the sea in the area of the Aleutian Islands.

In fact, Cosmos 954 came down 2,000 miles farther east, in the area of the Great Slave Lake in Canada. Immediately this was learnt, Dr Sedov said, the Soviet Government offered Canada urgent assistance and information on the satellite.

"It was stressed that if individual disintegrated parts of the satellite still reached the earth's surface, only limited local pollution might occur, and only in the places of fall, which would require ordinary

decontamination measures," he said.

The assessment seemed aimed at soothing any ill-feeling in Canada about the way Moscow's first warning went to the United States.

Dr Sedov, a former president of the International Astronautics Federation, made clear this was because the Aleutian Islands off Alaska were considered to be the most likely re-entry area.

He criticized the way some foreign commentators treated the incident. Allegations that Cosmos 954 was almost a flying nuclear bomb were considered to be the most likely re-entry area.

Vernon, British Columbia, Feb 5.—The Soviet Union will have to pay up if it wants to recover the debris from Cosmos 954, Mr Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, said here. Cosmos 954 was cost more than \$1m (£450,000) the top university students, Mr Barney Danson, Defence Minister, said. Soviet experts would not be allowed to join the search. —AP.

Argentina names people held without trial

From Our Correspondent
Buenos Aires, Feb 5

In an apparent concession to pressure from human rights campaigners, Argentina's military government has published the names of 703 detainees held without trial at the Villa Devoto jail in Buenos Aires.

Among them is Senator Norma Kennedy, an ultra-right-wing Peronist, and Señor Abelardo Arce, former Peronist deputy.

The list, published by the Interior Ministry at the express instructions of President Videla, will be followed by further lists of people held by summary decree in other jails, a communiqué said.

It follows a December announcement that the state is holding 3,607 people by decree and a promise that their names will be published.

'Attack on son of Kim Il Sung'

Tokyo, Feb 5.—Mr Kim Jong Il, aged 37, son of President Kim Il Sung, of North Korea, was seriously injured in an assassination attempt by a small group of North Korean military officers, the Japan Times reported today.

It said he had suffered head injuries in a "disguised" hit-and-run type motor accident" last September, arranged by "deputies" of Li Yong Mu, former head of the armed forces' general political department. —UPI.

Indonesia holds 220 students for part in unrest

Jakarta, Feb 5.—A total of 223 students and 17 others are in military detention for further interrogation about their roles in student protests in movement. Admiral Sudono, chief of staff of the Command for the Restoration of Security and Order, said here today.

Admiral Sudono gave no details but it was presumed that the number included the 50 or so students arrested in Bandung during the past week.

The Government today lifted the ban on two more news papers. Only one, the Star Pagi (Morning Light) remains closed under the ban issued two weeks ago. —Agence France-Presse.

Court plea for Congo accused

Brazzaville, Feb 5.—Defence pleas on behalf of six men for whom the prosecution has demanded the death penalty were heard yesterday during the trial of more than 40 people charged with complicity in last year's assassination of President Marien Ngoussu of Congo.

Three of the accused were members of the presidential guard, two belonged to a sect set up by a former President, Alphonse Massamba Delab, who was executed as a ringleader shortly after the assassination, and the sixth was present when President Ngoussu was murdered; the court was told. —Agence France-Presse.

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Choice of court in judge's discretion

Boycoolt, who took over the helm after Brearley had broken his arm in Pakistan, must have feared a similar fate. But at least the Boycott wife was paid for most of the time. Boycott was able to resume his innings nine and a half hours later at the fall of the second New Zealand batsman, when he was again a victim. Dayle Hadlee, who had him out at square, left, from a cramp in his back. Looking back, it was caused by the elbow roll. While Boycott was off the field, England's batsmen struggled, and Richard Radley, England's slide by dismiss Miller and Radley with successive balls at the end of the first day, the team as Brearley's replacement, continued his run of luck by being caught by a Rickskeeper, who took the ball he faced. England's luckiest batsman was Randall, who scored a useful 32 before he was out to end the first day. Randall seemed to hit the ball from Richard Hadlee before being dismissed. The umpire, however, gave him the wrong decision. Old was top scorer at 51, the second half century for England.

Before Lord Widgery, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice Lloyd.

[Judgment delivered January 27].

Where two defendants can properly be joined on the same indictment *even as a matter of*

Making minor charges in a likely to disturb other roads. They were charged with without reasonable considis convicted. They appealed ground that they had not sent to a joint trial and

The defendant, Mr Jack Stam during proceedings brought against him by Midland Bank Ltd for p

Lloyd accepts invitation to lead W Indies in Tests

[illegible]

Week ended February 4

South American mea

Court of Justice of th

Squash rackets

My Magsood

movements are springy and elastic) (no bad thing for squ players) rather than fluent. He so remarkably quick as to almost omnipresent, has an admirable range of drive and shot, the width and length of the cut with precocious maturity. Les was always running and stretching and suffering.

Magsood was the more adroit at finishing the rallies, notably means of volleyed drops that were cruelly short and accurate. He made a distinctive tactic of the reverse angle, stroke that of indicates flamboyant self-indulgence. His was a beautifully patterned performance of the high class, and there was nothing Leslie could do about it. Leslie, father, incidentally, was best in the semi-final round of 55.

The organizers retain the controversial practice of splitting the programme into two sessions, thus admitting two groups of players to the first round. The session contains a 'champion's' semi-final, and matches in the subsidiary events: one for play under the first round and one for players over 55. One tide covering both championship events, to be played in successive rounds, more satisfactory.

MCAs) were introduced in the Federal Republic of Germany and in The Netherlands in May, 1971, extended to Belgium and Luxembourg in August, 1971, and then extended to France and Italy in December, 1971.

Regulation 974/71 in respect
Italy, and to enact Regulation N
17/72 and subsequent legislation

Athletics.

[illegible]

Dr Hugh Montefiore

Why the Church has faith in its radical bishop



When Bishop Hugh Montefiore takes up his new appointment to Birmingham this month, he leaves a modest grey brick house on Wandsworth Common, next to a shop called the Lucky Parrot, an enormous eighteenth-century pulpit, a move as symbolic as it seemed inevitable. For though the bishop scorns the outer vestiges of his position, his obvious abilities have never been in doubt.

And yet his promotion was not an automatic one. The very largeness of Bishop Montefiore's character, and his occasional irreverence, can be disconcerting. He is a tall, genial man and the much publicised views he holds on Concord, which needed some of his future parishioners, are typical of a man of impulsive enthusiasms, wide-ranging interests and a complete disregard for conventional niceties. Bishop Montefiore says what he thinks, in public as in private, to audiences anywhere from technological seminars to parish meetings. He has offended, and baffled some. More often, however, his listeners have been won over the extreme clarity with which he expresses himself, and the obvious work that lies behind his views, as well as a warmth of manner in itself attractive.

His last few weeks as Suffragan Bishop of Kingston are scarcely less hectic than his ordinary pattern of life. A typical day is filled from early morning with letters to answer, a Pastoral Committee, a visit to a sick clergyman, a staff meeting, a paper to revise, a service to celebrate, and clergy to entertain to dinner. His study, which looks out on to the busy road that skirts the common, is comfortable by utility, with papers and books piled upon the floor, the room of a man with much on his mind and none of that to do with personal comfort or tasteful living. Bishop Montefiore is as restless as his enthusiasms and energy suggest: as he talks he walks about, sprawls in a chair, makes gestures, his eyes very bright, the skin rather taut over a thin, bony face. I asked him what a bishop does?

"Supports the clergy, leads the Church and serves the community, in that order," he says, without hesitation. Taking his record on Concord is perhaps the best way of looking at him. Hugh Montefiore was in his late twenties by the time he held his first pastoral appointment. He had put off ordination while serving as a summer in India during the Second World War ("I didn't want to be different in a dog collar"), and, having broken off the scholarship in classics he held at St John's College, Oxford to join up, switched to theology on his discharge in 1946. He came down with a First, and went on to Western House, the theological college in Cambridge. On ordination he was sent as curate to Newcastle, a brief appointment, since he was back at Western House within 18 months, and chaplain and vice principal by the time he was 30. He is remembered as an intense and inspiring teacher, a man whose occasional aloofness was offset by very genuine sympathy in the face of trouble.

From Western House he moved to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, where, co-ordinating academic work, he enjoyed High Table and in particular conversation on scientific topics as much as teaching the New Testament in the university. And then came a break. A former tutor remembers: "He took me to move on the ladder as a scholar's theologian. He had written an excellent commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews. And then to my great disappointment he suddenly decided to switch course, to go back into a pastoral job."

He was offered the job of vicar of Great Saint Mary's, the eleventh-century church in the heart of Cambridge, opposite King's College, and decided to take it. He was a challenging one: his predecessors were Mervyn Stockwood, and Joseph Fison, both of whom had gone on to become bishops, leaving behind them a tradition of lively services, and a programme of exceptional pastoral care. Of his switch Dr Montefiore says that he has always felt the need for a pastoral ministry: "Academic theology needs to be humanised by pastoral concern."

Bishop Montefiore spent seven years at Great Saint Mary's, inviting his own series of speakers for other than Elliott and David Frost among them, and preaching himself. His topics were not necessarily radical but he was constantly alive to new ideas and always reaching for ways to which to apply theology to earthly concerns. He worked very hard, pushing himself and those around him at a furious pace. Some simply found it too fast, and despaired; others thrived on it and discovered they were doing things they never believed themselves capable of. "It was like a continuous whirlwind," remembers one curate. "He would rush about until I couldn't stand the pace."

Then he would notice I was tired, and stop everything, relax and be charming. He taught me everything, and above all the need to be humble. He understands that just because we are clergymen, we don't stop being real people worrying about money and emotions. The rush had its comic moments. In his first year, not realising that it was a Great Saint Mary's tradition, Bishop Montefiore was astounded to find the harvest produce still not cleared up on the morning following the feast day. He did not pause to consult anyone, but took about the church stuffing eggs and leaks frantically into his pockets, while exclaiming: "Good God, what's all this doing here?" Not for nothing had his students called him "Montefiore".

Then, as later, when Suffragan Bishop of Kingston, Dr Montefiore showed he could be firm and impatient with curates who did not live up to his expectations. But it is a firmness most people came to respect, particularly as it combined with such informality. On a busy day he is perfectly prepared to suspend all other work, and talk to someone for an hour on the telephone if he considers the issue is important. Letters and requests are dealt with instantly. Curates who have found themselves greeted both by his bedside—he is well over 6 foot with a presence some refer to as majestic—and his drive, have come to appreciate the total concentration he brings to bear on everything he touches.

And then, the problem dealt with, he dashes on a tank, electric creamed flour, doubled up, in Cambridge, down inside a bright red Mini. I heard one real voice of criticism, and that from a canon in his diocese. "He is full of ideas and excited to listen to. And

then he looks at his watch and takes off. He neglects those he stimulates intellectually. He leaves troubled people behind."

Conscious that a bishop's job, defined to me by one clergyman as that of a managing director, whose role is to stop others quarrelling, can need certain organising skills, Dr Montefiore went on a course at St George's, Windsor, designed to instruct the clergy on management techniques. Characteristically he says he found it fascinating, but that he intends to leave committee work to others, and concentrate on getting to know his clergyman personally, one by one, in their own homes and with their wives. The style of life he has developed at Kingston, where his curates and vicars come regularly to buffer dinners cooked by his wife, will just be transcribed to Birmingham on a larger scale.

He is not the man to be daunted by the challenge, though clearly both he and his wife find the prospect of grandeur disconcerting. His wife Elisabeth is a considerable figure in her own right: a social worker and member of the Liturgical Commission, she is also a gardener and, though shy, not easily flustered. The Montefiores have been married 32 years and have three grown up daughters.

That Bishop Montefiore could have pursued a theologian's scholarly path is not really in doubt. He was the first of the Church's intellectual, and with appropriate ease, and both academic papers and sermons reveal original intuitions and clear thinking. Recently, however, colleagues have come to regard his decision to turn away from pure study as the right one. "He shows a flashes of intellectual brilliance," says Professor Geoffrey Lampe of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, a former tutor of Bishop Montefiore. "But his enthusiasms run away with him. I doubt he had the patience for the real darker work."

It is less to disquiet him as a scholar, than to praise him as a bishop that Professor Lampe and others agree that Dr Montefiore's strength lies in his unruffled ability to translate the teachings of the Church into language all can understand. "Combined with his obvious warmth this makes him a popular figure in the best sense," said one man. Professor Lampe added that he felt that Bishop Montefiore showed more "human sympathy for others than intellectual sympathy with ideas not his own," a quality clearly more suited to a bishop, than an academic, and essential in a man who seeks to lead the Church.

During his first days in Newcastle, Hugh Montefiore chanced upon *The Exile of Man*, a book by Michael Roberts on fossil fuels. It was the beginning of an obsession. Since that day the problem of how to persuade people to look after their surroundings has engaged him, but it would be wrong to see it as a separate interest, isolated from his religious beliefs. "Once it is believed that men hold their dominion over all nature as stewards and trustees for God, then immediately they are confronted by an inalienable duty towards and concern for their total environment, present and future," he wrote in *Can Man Survive?* "I am interested in the environment," he said to me, as an outgrowth of theological argument.

From this stems his fight against what he calls inappropriate and dehumanising technology, machines that are too noisy, and too wasteful of energy, buildings that are remote from human needs. "I'm very pro-technology," he says. "God has given us the world to enjoy and embellish. We should use the most sophisticated and advanced technology so long as it enables us to be human and does not ruin the environment."

His interest and curiosity in this

subject has been such that he has not only written books and papers, but preached frequently about it, and chaired a commission on transport, and organised and chaired a British Council of Churches public hearing on CTR-1 (fast breeder nuclear reactor station). People who have sat on them under him have reeled away from meetings, staggered by this worldly bishop's grasp of highly technical details and financial acumen, but also biogedoned into submission by a style of chairmanship which is both exacting and absolutely determined. "He has," said one commission member, "an obstinate streak of iron." A dozen argumentative specialists, each bent on forcing through his own particular preoccupation, is no easy group to handle. That a single report emerged in record time, acceptable to all, speaks for itself.

Bishop Montefiore has always spoken his mind, apparently without fear of the consequences. And because he is a colourful speaker, his remarks tend to be picked up by the media, and sometimes, as he has found to his cost, quoted out of context. This is what happened with the famous speculation he dropped into a long lecture to a semi-academic audience while vicar of Great Saint Mary's, that Jesus Christ, unmarried at 30 in a society where most men married at 19, might be homosexual by nature.

The trouble was that the audience was only half academic, and that a remark possibly suited to a theological seminar, to be debated, was taken literally, and reporters forgot to add his disclaimer that Jesus Christ, being sinless and celibate, was naturally not practising homosexuality.

It is now ten years since this lecture, but so serious was the future at the time that many believed that had it not been for Mervyn Stockwood, who stepped in as vicar, the Bishop of Kingston, his chances of promotion might have been ruined for ever. It is revealing that his parishioners at Great Saint Mary stood by him. To this day everyone brings the subject up, supporters as evidence of a man truly interested in academic debate and naive when it comes to judging audiences, his critics as proof of an excessive love of controversy. There is no doubt that he takes a certain pleasure in shocking people: he has a showman's love of the outrageous, an almost boyish desire to be in the limelight.

And yet he appears pained by the predictable public reaction to his remarks, and almost surprised by the effects he produces. He is, says a friend, "the sort of man who attracts publicity, and being untroubled, is always in the middle of something." He is not a man who consciously wants to antagonize. And having antagonized he worries away at it, becoming very sensitive to the criticism he has provoked.

As Church leader then, Bishop Montefiore has acquired the reputation of a radical, a man liable to shock. In a sermon given many years ago, he said: "It is an age of radical unbelief, and radical unbelief can only be met by radical belief." And yet this image is not really borne out by the facts, and radical for him may be, as one clergyman suggested, no more than intellectual curiosity. "Just to be open is radical in the Church, when so much is there to be conserved." True, he has given provocative sermons, and come out with pronouncements on topics far removed from those normally considered proper for a clergyman. And yet, when examined, none of his remarks departs far from mainstream orthodox Anglican theology.

One explanation for this gap between image and reality may lie in the public: he attracts another and more

important one in his background. Bishop Montefiore was born and brought up a Jew. At 17 while at Rugby he became a Christian. He has never liked to discuss his conversion, which he refers to as a "bolt from the blue", saying that the details were as personal to himself as they were uncommunicable to others. "My parents were very loving about it," he says. "I don't want to cause them pain." P. P. Montefiore has taken considerable courage: the Montefiores have been prominent Jewish leaders in this country for several generations. To take such a step, at that age, on your own, in the heart of a devout Jewish family, cannot have been easy.

The clearest traces of his conversion are possibly still to be found in the way he appears to work out each and every argument for himself. "Provisional" is a word he often uses when making statements about his own beliefs. Whether he is advocating the need for closer links between the Churches, or trying to reconcile secular and religious arguments, he gives the impression of a man who is constantly alert. "Labels don't stick," said one clergyman who knows him well. "He's a bit of a maverick. You couldn't be sure of his position on anything until he had declared it."

As to his service to the community, Bishop Montefiore's parishioners at Great Saint Mary's recall his seven years as their vicar with a mixture of fondness and laughter. His kindness and descends to work out each and every argument for himself. "Provisional" is a word he often uses when making statements about his own beliefs. Whether he is advocating the need for closer links between the Churches, or trying to reconcile secular and religious arguments, he gives the impression of a man who is constantly alert. "Labels don't stick," said one clergyman who knows him well. "He's a bit of a maverick. You couldn't be sure of his position on anything until he had declared it."

His hearers universally praise his freshness, the fact that he never descends to platitudes, and that he has a remarkably effective range, able to be both simple and direct, while dealing in complicated theological questions. It is all part of his skill as an interpreter of Christianity. He thunders away like an Old Testament prophet, said one clergyman, and people flock to hear a man who has earned a reputation as a "prophetic" speaker, with a gift for expounding Christian truths.

He was new to the problems of city life when he came to Kingston upon Thames in 1970, but the spiritual vacuum and the social problems of cities have become very real to him since. His tact and energy in confronting some of them make his appointment to Birmingham, a city of immense problems all the more important. (A suggested possibility was St Paul's, where he would, says a friend, have been like a "caged tiger"). "He could have a great impact as long as he doesn't chase the wrong hares," said a man who has followed his career with interest. On one occasion he could take a major lead. He is quite young (57) and has all the sympathy and understanding of people's limitations that it needs.

Bishop Montefiore has many advocates to explain him in terms of his life, and his role as a supporter of the clergy, friend to the community and leader of the Church. It is when you come to his own beliefs that he is harder to find, not least because he answers so many questions with other questions.

He is undecisive on personal faith, speaking not of static beliefs but of a changing understanding of truth; and writing in an essay: "... can I expect to hold the same beliefs as all other Christians, not because I believe that truth is unimportant but because I realise that the apprehension of truth by each person is determined to a certain extent by his psychological temperament, and also by the environment in which he now lives." He goes on: "It is a convergence of evidence that justifies my religious affirmation about God: any other attempt to interpret life is not less but more inadequate to explain all the evidence."

He talks of the emptiness that now exists in the soul of England and the steady erosion of faith. The Church has lost its privileged position—rightly, probably. He speaks of the need to make churches places of warmth and comfort and says that the quality of Church life among Christians rather than prophetic voices is what counts. None of all. And what is impressive is the attitude of openness he starts from, a man who far from producing answers, professes to know of none.

Bishop Montefiore sustains the pace of his life by what he calls a still centre. "In my crude way I contemplate and meditate." "Often" he says, "I am incapable of prayer by the evening, after a day of talking." All possible mornings therefore begin with prayers, his wife, a priest, and a trusted unceremoniously into the corner of his study. One of the few luxuries he will allow himself in Birmingham is a chapel—probably one of the rooms of his palace rather than the actual chapel attached to the bishopric—and a private chaplain.

Dr Montefiore is the first bishop to be appointed under a new Crown Annointments Commission which gives dioceses more of a say in the selection. The fact that Birmingham chose him in favour of a safer man is a measure of what a respected figure he is, despite his notoriety. The choice has also heartened many of the younger clergyman, who praise his honesty. "It is enough for me," said one, "just to see how in this archaic Church there is someone in the hierarchy prepared to recognize how hard he is."

It is his courage and candour that people return to in conversation, and which are drawing growing numbers of them to regard him as one of the great leaders of the Church of England today. Those who mark him out as a rebel are quick to add that he follows a lone and distinguished tradition of rebellious and prophetic bishops: he has an almost predecessor in Birmingham in Bishop Barnes, the pacifist theologian. "Bishops" says one Anglican canon, "ought to be able to take risks." There is very little doubt that Bishop Montefiore will do just that.

Caroline Moorehead

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STATE OF KUWAIT UNIVERSITY OF KUWAIT
ACADEMIC POSTS FOR 1978/1979

Applications are invited for the posts of: Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Professors. Contracts commence from September 1, 1978 for 3 years renewable for a further period of 3 years if convenient to both applicant and the University in accordance with the following conditions:

- (a) Method of Teaching at Kuwait University is based on the credit system in all the faculties.
- (b) Applicants must hold PhD degree or equivalent in the respective specialization.
- (c) Applicants should be holders of academic posts, of present, in accredited universities or research centres.

FIRST: FACULTY OF SCIENCE
Geology Department: Structural geology with experience in paleogeology.

SECOND: FACULTY OF ARTS AND EDUCATION
(Assistant Professor—American System) and Assistant Professors—Associate Professors—American System:

GENERAL LINGUISTICS—English Language and Linguistics (Concentration in Writing, English Literature (non-thesis))

2. GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT (teaching in Arabic is a must): Economic Geography, Human Geography, Planning and Land Use, Physical Geography (Bio Geography), Cartography and Photogrammetry.

3. EDUCATION DEPARTMENT: Curriculum and methods of teaching English (Native Speakers), Educational Psychology (teaching in Arabic is a must).

4. SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL WORKS DEPARTMENT (teaching in Arabic is a must):
(a) Anthropology, General Anthropology, Social Anthropology, Social Organization, Theory.
(b) Sociology: Methodology, Statistics, Social Psychology, Social Organization, Theory.
(c) Social Work: Social Work Practice, Human Behaviour and Social Environment Field Instruction.

Curriculum vitae form is obtainable from (a) Kuwait Embassy in Washington D.C. (NW 4502) Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington D.C. 20007.
(b) EMBASSY OF THE STATE OF KUWAIT, Cultural Attache's Office, P.O. Box 40, QURAYSH, SAUDI ARABIA, Riyadh, U.A.E. or from Kuwait University, Kuwait.

Completed applications, together with a copy of the candidate's application must be received by the University of Kuwait, not later than 15th March, 1978. Those who applied last year and this year can renew their applications at any time, and the University will consider the above mentioned date.

MONTHLY TOTAL SALARIES ARE IN THE RANGE OF:
Lecturers (U.S. Assistant Professor): K.D. 400-K.D. 500.
Assistant Professor: K.D. 450-K.D. 550.
Associate Professor: K.D. 550-K.D. 650.
Professor: K.D. 650-K.D. 750.
There is no income tax in Kuwait, currency is freely transferable without any restrictions.

Candidate is also entitled to the following privileges:
1. Accommodation for himself, his wife and 3 of his children not exceeding the age of 20.
2. Free furnished accommodation with water and electric supplies.

University of Nairobi—Kenya

Applications are invited for the following posts:
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR
Electrical Engineering

Applicants should have a Ph.D. (or equivalent) with at least five years' experience in research and teaching in electrical engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department.

SENIOR LECTURER IN TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Applicants should have either a Ph.D. or equivalent in telecommunications with at least five years' experience in teaching and research in telecommunications. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department.

DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYING AND PHOTOGRAMMETRY

SENIOR LECTURER

Applicants should hold either a Ph.D. or equivalent in Land Surveying, Geodesy or Photogrammetry with at least three years' experience in teaching and research in the above subjects. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Department of Civil Engineering

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

Applications are invited from graduates with first class honours in Civil Engineering for a research associate position in the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be expected to assist in research and teaching in the department.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS SCHOOL COUNCIL

CHIEF EXAMINER

In ORDINARY LEVEL FOOD AND NUTRITION, the Council of the University of London invites applications for the post of Chief Examiner. The successful candidate will be expected to examine students in the subject.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

LECTURER IN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited from graduates with first class honours in Pharmaceutical Chemistry for a lecturer position in the School of Pharmacy. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department.

University of Malawi

THE POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the posts of: Lecturers, Assistant Professors and Professors. Contracts commence from September 1, 1978 for 3 years renewable for a further period of 3 years if convenient to both applicant and the University in accordance with the following conditions:

University of Zambia

CRIPPS COMPUTING CENTRE

SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Applications are invited for the post of Systems Programmer in the Criggs Computing Centre. The successful candidate will be expected to program and maintain the Centre's computer systems.

University of Nottingham

CRIPPS COMPUTING CENTRE

SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Applications are invited for the post of Systems Programmer in the Criggs Computing Centre. The successful candidate will be expected to program and maintain the Centre's computer systems.

University of Liverpool

FULL-TIME SUB-DEAN FACULTY OF VETERINARY SCIENCE

Applications are invited for the post of Full-time Sub-dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Science. The successful candidate will be expected to manage the faculty's affairs.

University of Nottingham

INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Industrial Economics. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department.

University of Aberdeen

CHAIR OF AFRICAN HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Chair of African History. The successful candidate will be expected to teach and supervise students in the department.



Educational & Public Appointments

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL PHYSICIST

red for September 1978, young graduate scientist to contribute to teaching to O and A Level in the Physics and Chemistry Departments. Experience of solid physics, metallurgy and materials science particularly useful. Both Departments have extensive new laboratory (1976 and 1977). Considerable opportunity and freedom for active scientist. Accommodation available. Applications with curriculum vitae to the Head, Cranleigh School, Surrey.

BRITISH FILM INSTITUTE SEARCH FELLOWSHIP

ications are invited for a one-year Research Fellowship to be concerned with governmental cultural policy with regard to film. The post will be based at the British Film Institute, University of London. Salary will be £4,073. Applications should be received no later than 24th April 1978, and further particulars may be obtained from the Educational Advisory Service, British Film Institute, 127 Charing Cross Road, London WC2A 0EA.

CHARTERHOUSE required for September 1978

ysicist to teach to AS and University Scholarship. The Science Department is large and expanding here is an important Oxbridge Entry. Teacher to teach Physics and Economics to AS and Entry Scholarship Level. Applications, with curriculum vitae and details of extra curricular interests to the Headmaster, Charterhouse, Woking, Surrey, GU24 0JL. Accommodation provided.

EDUCATION OFFICER i/c Physical Sciences/ Engineering Study Centre

00 p.a. Tax Free. Plus free accommodation and various gratuity. Please hear about this 3-year bachelor us contract overseas on 01 495 7272
DON'T SPEAK JUST LISTEN

UNIVERSITY OF RHODESIA LECTURER/LECTURER

Department of Political Science. Applications are invited for two Lecturer positions. The successful candidates will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Political Science. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Rhodesia University, P.O. Box 107, Salisbury, Rhodesia. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE FELLOWSHIP OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for a Fellowship in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of History. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Cambridge, Cambridge. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Civil Engineering. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Civil Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF HULL DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Statistics. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Statistics. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Hull, Hull. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Faculty of Law. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Faculty of Law. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Birmingham, Birmingham. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER LECTURER IN GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Government. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Government. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTRAL SCHOOLS ARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for an Arch Assistant position in the Hospital Medical Central Schools. The successful candidate will be required to assist in the archery department. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Hospital Medical Central Schools, London. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

Felixstowe College Suffolk

Appointment of Head

The Governors of Felixstowe College, Suffolk, invite applications for the Headship, which will become vacant on 1st September, 1979, following the retirement of Miss Elizabeth Manners, TD, MA.

The College is an independent school for girls between the ages of 11 and 18 years with some 330 boarders and 25 day girls. There are 95 girls in the VI Form. The curriculum is broad and the record of G.C.E. results and University Entrance is impressive.

For full particulars, please write to the Secretary to the Governors, Felixstowe College, c/o The Allied Schools, 62, 63 High Street, Banbury, Oxon. OX16 8LF.

LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT

A Senior Research Officer is required in the Institute. The duties will include the study of public sector management, the development of research projects, and the supervision of research students. Applications should be sent to the Director, Institute for Public Sector Management, London Business School, London. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

WELSH JOINT EDUCATION COMMITTEE CYD-BYLLGOR ADYSGY CYMRU APPOINTMENT OF SECRETARY

Applicants must possess an honours degree (first or second class) in a subject relevant to the duties of the Secretary. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Welsh Joint Education Committee, Cardiff. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Education. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, National University of Lesotho, Maseru. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Stirling LECTURER IN MUSIC

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Music. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Music. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Stirling, Stirling. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Oxford READERSHIP IN EDUCATION

The election of a Reader in Education will be held on 30 September 1978. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Education. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Oxford, Oxford. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Essex CHAIR IN LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Applications are invited for a Chair in Language and Linguistics. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Language and Linguistics. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Essex, Essex. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Birmingham FACULTY OF LAW

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Faculty of Law. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Faculty of Law. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Birmingham, Birmingham. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER LECTURERS AND TEMPORARY LECTURERS IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for Lecturer and Temporary Lecturer positions in the Department of Accounting. The successful candidates will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Accounting. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

WOMINGTONS SCHOOL MORNINGTONS SCHOOL

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Education. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Education. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Morningtons School, London. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

AUSTRALIA

Applications are invited for the following posts, for which applications should be sent to the Australian Education Service, Canberra. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Adelaide CHAIR OF GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for a Chair of Geography. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Geography. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Adelaide, Adelaide. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

Monash University Melbourne CHAIR OF PHYSIOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Chair of Physiology. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Physiology. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Monash University, Melbourne. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of New South Wales, Sydney DIRECTOR OF THE SOCIAL WELFARE RESEARCH CENTRE

The Centre is to be established by the University of New South Wales. The successful candidate will be required to direct the Centre and supervise research projects. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of New South Wales, Sydney. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

Australian National University SENIOR LECTURER/ LECTURER FACULTY OF LAW 2 POSTS

One of the posts is to expand the Law Faculty's expertise in the area of... Applications should be sent to the Registrar, Australian National University, Canberra. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

CHARTERHOUSE

Applications from Ministers of the Church of England are invited for the post of either Senior or Junior Chaplain (depending on age and experience) to take effect from 1st September 1978, and should be sent to The Headmaster, Charterhouse, Godalming, Surrey, together with curriculum vitae and details of any special experience in pastoral work, teaching, etc. Special salary scale. Accommodation available.

University of Bristol LECTURER IN DENTAL SURGERY (CONSERVATION)

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Dental Surgery. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Dental Surgery. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Bristol, Bristol. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Warwick CHAIR OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a Chair of Mechanical Engineering. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Warwick. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Nottingham DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of Pharmacology. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Pharmacology. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of London CHAIR OF PHARMACOLOGY AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Applications are invited for a Chair of Pharmacology. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of Pharmacology. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of London, London. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

University of Birmingham Department of English Language and Literature LECTURERSHIP

Applications are invited for a Lecturer position in the Department of English Language and Literature. The successful candidate will be required to teach and supervise students in the Department of English Language and Literature. Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Birmingham, Birmingham. Closing date: 15th March 1978.

Commercial Property

Glasgow offices in demand

Signs of a revival of interest in the Glasgow office market are noted in a report prepared by the Glasgow office of Jones, Lang, Wootton. It says that the reaction in interest rates coupled with increasing rents and scarce office space has led to a revival of interest in the Glasgow office market.

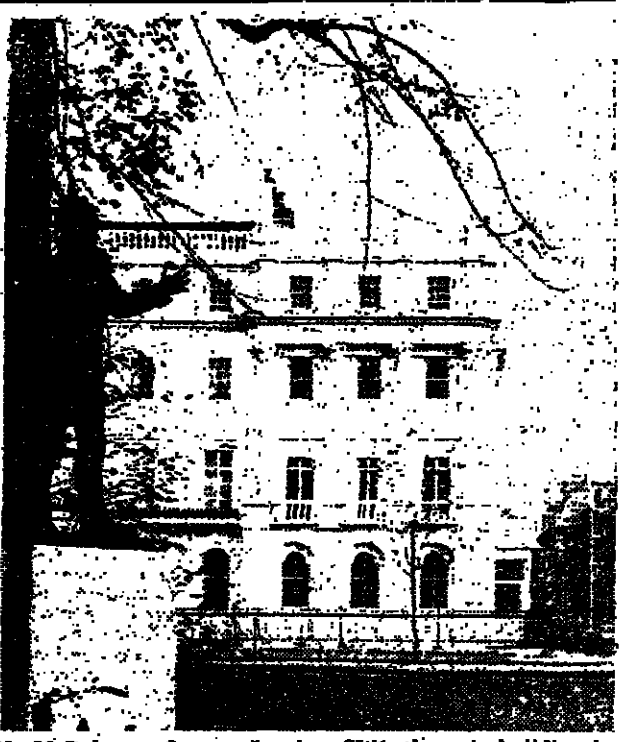
According to the report, about 1,250,000 sq ft of offices have been built in the past 10 years, of which only 180,000 sq ft remains unlet. This is a significant increase in office space, but it is also a reflection of the fact that the office market is still in a state of flux.

In 1973 about 420,000 sq ft of office space was let in Glasgow. This was a record for the city, and it was a reflection of the fact that the office market was still in a state of flux.

The report also notes that the office market is still in a state of flux, and that the reaction in interest rates coupled with increasing rents and scarce office space has led to a revival of interest in the Glasgow office market.

It is also close to the Guildhall, and it was built in 1890. The office space is of a high standard, and it is a reflection of the fact that the office market is still in a state of flux.

The property was acquired in 1976, and it has been built and extended to provide a total of 150,000 sq ft of office space. This is a significant increase in office space, and it is a reflection of the fact that the office market is still in a state of flux.



No 38 Belgrave Square, London, SW1, the only building in the square with unrestricted office use. It is offered at a rent of £50,000 a year.

Prudential Assurance Co. for a combined figure of over £1m. The office space is of a high standard, and it is a reflection of the fact that the office market is still in a state of flux.

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Now nearing completion in this country is a new warehouse development, known as the 'Glasgow Warehouse'. This is a significant increase in office space, and it is a reflection of the fact that the office market is still in a state of flux.

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William Rees-Mogg takes last week's Green Paper on profit-sharing a stage farther

Shares for workers; freedom for managers; profit for Britain

"Of the causes of improvement in the productive powers of labour" are the first words of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, and they are the spring and origin of the classical theory of economics. All the main doctrines, market theory, pricing theory, investment theory, trade theory, monetary theory, relate ultimately to that underlying purpose, and to the recognition that the productive powers of labour determine the wealth of nations. It is this concentration on those real factors which determine what and how much men can make and do which makes classical economics a real theory, and still a live theory after 200 years of development.

But judged by that standard Britain is a failing nation. At present British productivity, in manufacturing industry, is about half that of the most advanced industrial countries, which include the United States and Japan, and in Europe, Belgium and the Netherlands. Germany and France have a level of productivity about two-thirds higher than Britain, but probably 15 per cent below the United States; Italy is the one major European industrial country whose productivity is on the British level, but Italy suffers from political problems far more severe than ours.

During the early 1970s, as the table shows, British productivity was temporarily growing as fast as that of most of our competitors, though from a lower base and by less in absolute terms. These were boom years for world trade. In the recession years from 1974, Britain's performance has been much poorer. All other countries have had slower productivity growth, as one would expect, but Britain has had no productivity growth at all.

Various explanations are offered for Britain's deplorable performance; it is not a new phenomenon and goes back a long time in our industrial history. A general policy for raising productivity would need to deal with a number of different

handicaps to efficiency, and it is not the purpose of this article to consider all of them.

There is, however, strong evidence to suggest that productivity is in general significantly higher in the private than in the public sector. Straight comparisons are seldom possible, but it can be asserted that labour productivity is higher in GEC than in Post Office Telecommunications, in Guinness than in British Steel, and so on. There is room for statistical work to confirm this impression, but it seems probable that over-manning in large private industry runs between 1.5 and 2.1, but in public industry stretches up from 2.1 to 3.1 or even higher.

There are two reasons why this is so. The first is the difference of purpose between a limited company and a public corporation. The job of a private board of directors is to conduct business: economically and efficiently and thereby to make profits for their shareholders; they may have other responsibilities, but they always have that responsibility. By definition this also means that it is the duty of any board of directors to maximize productivity. They may fail, or they may not be very good at it, but it will normally be the case—save when labour is cheap and capital equipment expensive—that a management which raises productivity will raise profitability as well.

Public corporations are specifically exempted from a duty to maximize profits. Different Acts provide different formulas, but the basic financial duty can be less than from the Coal Industry Nationalization Act, 1946 (clause 14).

"That the policy of the Board shall be directed to seeing that the revenues of the Board shall not be less than sufficient for meeting all their outgoings properly chargeable to revenue account... on an average of good and bad years."

Because they have no duty to maximize profits it follows

that state boards do not have a duty to maximize productivity: it follows that they have little or no defence against political pressures which tend to lower both profitability and productivity. Indeed by the time that we come to the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act, 1977, the obligations laid on the corporation have degenerated to doing what the Minister tells them.

The 1977 Act is framed in a disgracefully lax way compared to that of 1946. "It shall be the duty of each corporation to carry out such activities, to pursue such objectives and in so doing to comply with such conditions as may for the time being be specified in accordance with section 3 above."

The absence of a systematic drive for higher productivity can also be seen in the managerial structure. To raise productivity requires steady and consistent policies and the ability to negotiate successfully with trade unions over a long period of time. Productivity gains are seldom sudden windfalls, but benefits achieved by good management over the years. These conditions do not exist in the state corporation.

Above the senior executives stand the directors of policy making, the board, to which executives may belong or have good access, the more remote department and the still more remote politicians. The managers who work for policies which may be reversed by changes at any of these three levels. The trade union, with much more political influence than the corporation, can operate at all levels, or at any level which seems advantageous. Managers may be trying to negotiate higher productivity with a union which has access at any level above him up to Downing Street. The politicians are bound to be influenced by

The public sector is our weakest area of productivity; we must put the public sector on a competitive basis, or its dead weight will carry the nation down.

Volume of manufacturing output per employee

	1971-73	1974-76
United Kingdom	+17.9	-0.1
United States	+18.0	+5.8
Belgium	+28.2	+18.9
Netherlands	+22.5	+9.0
France	+16.8	+6.6
West Germany	+15.7	+11.9
Italy	+11.1	+1.0
Japan	+29.0	+6.7

Source: Harvard. Written Answer. Secretary of State for Industry, January 19, 1978.

political motives which will normally go against maximizing productivity.

After 30 years the experiment of public ownership by this type of corporation has been fully tested and by no criterion does it serve the public interest. Whether the test be profitability, productivity, industrial relations, choice of return on investment or service to the consumer, it cannot be shown that this method of control is better than employing large numbers of people has been generally to the good of the nation. From public ownership, no one can be shown to benefit; the task of government is complicated; the taxpayer's burden increased; the customer receives a poor and expensive service; the employees are not satisfied and because of their low productivity are in general not well paid; the work of the managers is impossible; even the trade unions find it

hard to improve the real wages of their members.

There are now some 15 such corporations, plus the area electricity boards and the controlling public shareholdings, of which the most important are in British Leyland and the Royal Ordnance. A separate case is BP, where a public shareholding has been combined with full commercial independence and the pursuit of profit: that has proved a success.

It is commonly assumed that it is impossible to restructure these corporations because of resistance by the Labour Party and the trade unions. That is probably true if a 1950s-style denationalization programme is contemplated. Yet any government which takes the problem of productivity seriously cannot leave things as they are. It is to the Labour Party's discredit that they have gone on advocating and practising public ownership long after the vital defects

of the system had become apparent.

The three requirements of any productivity policy for these businesses are: simple—the corporations must be given their independence; they must be required to seek the highest profit that is compatible with not abusing their monopoly power; they must seek a new and better relationship with their own employees.

Independence comes first. State corporations need to have as much independence as private companies if they are to become as efficient as private companies. The right relationship for the Government and the public sector is to have with the CEBs as well. The simplest way to achieve independence is to transfer the corporations from Nationalization Act control to control by the Companies Act. The limited liability company system is not a magic instrument for overcoming all Britain's defects of labour productivity, but it does not, as the public corporation system does, necessarily introduce its own impediment to productivity.

The question of profit is complicated, as in some sectors of private industry, by monopoly. Some monopolies can best be removed or broken up but other monopolies, as with the buses, would still need to be regulated. Nevertheless the application of the criterion of profitability, and the elimination of non-economic political directives, will contribute substantially to improving the efficiency of operation.

If we are to use the Companies Act, then who is to have the shares? I believe that two themes come naturally together at this point. One is the urgent requirement to restore independence and efficiency to the public sector; the other is the widely accepted call for a major national experiment in profit-sharing and partnership.

This does not mean that all the shares should go to the existing workers. A better

scheme would be this: let us take, say, British Airways or Post Office Telecommunications. Such businesses should be given an equity capital, subject to loan stocks which would be held by the government for future disposal. This equity capital should be divided—not necessarily equally—into A and B shares, with identical financial but different voting rights. The A shares should be distributed in proportion to length of service to the employees. They should become transferable after a period of time, but they should not be immediately transferable. Some of them should be held back for distribution in the future; others in future years should be created out of reserves.

The B shares should be sold by a disposal agency, primarily for the purpose of financing pensions both inside and outside the particular industry. There should be no eventual limit to the sale of A or B shares, but A shares should be converted to B shares, retaining their full financial rights, when sold out of the hands of an employee. Obviously the proportion between A and B shares would vary between capital-intensive and labour-intensive industries.

The board should be elected as to one third by A shareholders, that is by employees, as to one third by B shareholders, that is by pension funds, and the remaining third jointly by all the shareholders together.

The government would receive the value of the loan stocks when sold, and of the B shares, when sold. That would be a substantial contribution to public finance. The nation would benefit from the increase in efficiency, and the taxpayer would be eased of future financing burdens, which would be raised through the market, not by government borrowing. A capital investment in the business for which they worked in some cases of substantial value. If profit-sharing can be made a success in the public sector, it can also be made a suc-

cess in the private sector—the private sector already has the overwhelming advantages of independence and the pursuit of high productivity.

Of the 50 or more separate corporations that could be created from the existing public sector, perhaps half would be immediately suitable for such a reconstruction, and perhaps three-quarters could potentially be dealt with at some stage. The totally insolvent Labour government simply confiscates shares held by the workers in an industry, by passing and providing for a "takeover" of the business. The process would be difficult to nationalize, in any form.

One advantage of such a policy, which would need to be pursued in a prudent way, perhaps an initial major experiment, would be a great reduction in the public sector of public services. The government would no longer confront the unions so wide a front; genuinely free collective bargaining—which is not possible in the public sector—would again be possible.

These companies, but the whole workforce and management of public corporations with a real stake in their business, would have both of these advantages. They would be the much higher level of productivity in international competition.

In the next decade international competition will become much more intense, as the low wage hyper-competitiveness of Japan, Korea, Taiwan, South Korea, Taiwan, Brazil, and Mexico will be added to the continuing intense competition from Japan, and much lower wage rates. I believe that to survive this can be done by raising productivity at least to the common European level. The public sector is our weakest area of productivity; we must put the public sector on a competitive basis, or its dead weight will carry the nation down.

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Exporting British insults to Iran

One of the more idiosyncratic aspects of British foreign policy is the persistent and often febrile hostility of the more "radical" elements in the British press and political establishments towards Iran. It is the possible exception of Chile, Cuba, Africa, and an occasional left book at Bolivia or San Salvador, no other country in the world is subjected to such a sustained fusillade of invective, denigration and calumny, much of it based upon received, and not always profound, left-wing wisdom about the nature of the ideal state.

I visit Iran from time to time, not as is popularly supposed, to help the Shah, against the petrodollars, but to try to find out what goes on there, as opposed to just writing about it from a distance. My most recent impression has been of a growing irritation in Iranian political circles with Britain and everything British, deriving partly from persistent slanders, but underlain by a sense of Schadenfreude arising from the recent antics of certain British businessmen and their Iranian "agents".

All this has intensified the resentment of people who already believe that the reasons for the Iranian revolution are largely in Britain. There is, they say, an occasional outbreak in the American press, and very rarely in the Soviet or savage criticism in the press of France, Germany or any other of the parliamentary democracies of Western Europe. Yet, or so it seems to those in Iran who take an interest in these matters, there is in British journalism and broadcasting as well as in some political circles in this country, a persistent and orchestrated campaign of anti-Iranian vilification.

There must, surely, be some explanation for this. It may be all a figment of the fertile Persian imagination; but I

think not. There is, among the political establishment, a standard fund of affection and good will towards this country; and the complaints against us are all well documented. It may simply be, of course, that in terms of the number of sanctions, and such a state of affairs is the exception. Britain leads the world. But there must surely be more to it than that. Is it that we have achieved such a state of perfection in the evolution of our political institutions and such a state of grace in our attitude to the human individual that we cannot bear to contemplate any deficiency in the domestic arrangements of others? Well, we certainly have an enviable standard of living, a free society, but it is not spectacularly superior to that of the French, the West Germans or the Americans. Certainly it does not give us the exclusive right to suppose that we have some kind of monopoly of the political or social models for other people.

At this stage a somewhat unedifying possibility occurs to me. It is I suppose, conceivable that the French, the Germans and the Americans are inhibited from sustained criticism of Iran by reasons of crude self-interest. They may reflect that Iran provides a substantial proportion of the oil supplies of the western world, and that it is, furthermore, an important strategic element in the military defence of the West. If this were so, and the journalists of these countries were behaving "responsibly" in order not to prejudice the good relations of their respective governments with Iran, it would be understandable that they would not be too keen to press the point. Well, would it not?

Let us, before anyone suffers irreparable damage to his bleeding heart, get a few things clear. I do not deny that in Iran the rights of individual

human beings, in the sense in which we cherish them in western democracies, are sometimes treated with a degree of political dissent and ruthlessly draconian police action against subversion. Furthermore, I do not deny that the Iranian press, by our standards, is grossly deficient and biased. Nor, it is important to make clear, are these things denied by anyone who matters in Iran.

What I do deny in reply is that it is futile to judge the country by the standards of the sophisticated liberal democracies of the West; that in trying to carry out a dramatic industrial and economic revolution in a time scale which is critically short in comparison with the long and leisurely development of western political institutions, a period of rigid authoritarianism, with its attendant injustices, is an acceptable price to pay for the demonstrable improvement which has taken place in the great majority of Iranians.

Let me say at once that I do not expect these arguments to be universally accepted, or even understood. Yet myself, indeed, I do not believe that balance sheets can be drawn up to strike a profit and loss account in human suffering. A thousand of sub-standard housing or imprisoned without trial do not represent something a thousand times worse than one

single human being so outraged; and I need hardly add that the arguments about not making omelettes without breaking eggs and similar cynical variations on the theme of the end justifying the means are as repugnant to me as they are to most people.

Yet, having said all that, it is a sad fact that the intelligent and civilized mind that can perceive issues in context and in perspective. Some of the things being done in Iran are wise, constructive and far-sighted. They do not excuse or conceal the things which are not, but the critics of the Iranian system would carry more conviction if they would occasionally recognize the good as well as the bad. Similarly, I do not believe that as a nation, we should ignore systematic assaults on human dignity because it might suit us commercially to do so.

On the other hand, it would be honest to recognize that the economy of Britain, its living standards, and its level of employment have depended, and still depend, to some extent upon the goodwill of a country which has been the victim of our endless abuse and hostility; that it is not easy to persuade people brought up to autocratic habits of mind that there is no one in authority in Britain who is able to, or even really wants to, tell the angry young men of the BBC and The Guardian to shut up, or even to grow up. It would therefore be foolish to assume that the Iranian Government will continue indefinitely to trade with us when one of the few exports upon which they can rely for prompt and regular delivery is the hand-torn, half-marked British insult.

It would, however, clearly be disgraceful to suggest that the few exports upon which we lower their voices in the interests of national prosperity (although it might be perni-

cious to enjoin them occasionally to get their facts right).

I want to conclude, therefore, by putting this matter of "progressive" attitudes to Iran and other familiar targets of left-wing prejudice in a broader perspective still—one in which our own country's self-interest may be perceived to coincide.

I wonder if those who attack such regimes have given much thought to what might replace them. There is, depressingly, very little doubt that in many cases the answer is yes—they know only too well and that the alternative admirably suits their political purpose. For those who are not so ideologically inspired, however, let me emphasize an important point about the Iranian situation. It is not a matter of *passu* to some of the other despotic authoritarian regimes of the right.

This is that although we have many fundamental and deeply felt differences, we also have a great deal in common. One of the interests we share is a determination not to be overwhelmed by international communist imperialism as it is now manifest in Africa, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. The Shah's driving force behind the revolution has been the structure involving Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, designed to counter the growing influence of the Soviet Union in Iraq and the Horn of Africa, which he sees as an integral part of the whole global scheme of Russian expansionist policies.

If we are not ready to resist those policies, and to behave with some degree of good sense and realism towards those who are prepared to help us; or if, as a result, we allow that avowed tyranny which will cause us to look back with astonishment at our single-minded obsession with the General Pinochet, Mr Vorster and even that avowed figure in the demography of Iran, the dread Shah of Iran. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978

The immigration fraud

David Steel takes Mrs Thatcher to task for playing the numbers game

I welcome rational discussion of immigration. Indeed, I said that the Conservatives have not chosen one of their two supply days in the Commons to air the subject, in view of their leader's belief "that we do not talk about it as much as we should".

Parliamentary debate, unlike television interviews, leaves a politician wide open to scrutiny and counter-argument in some depth, and the blunt truth is that many of Mrs Thatcher's statements of the past week do not stand up to such examination.

Let me begin with three areas of common ground. First, "If you want good race relations you have got to ally peoples' fears on numbers". That assertion by Mrs Thatcher can be accepted with qualifications. If the speaker goes on to suggest that such fears are justified and that she has proposals to reduce the numbers (when in fact she has produced none) she is not allying fears at all, but subscribing to them. In doing so she is actually worsening race relations with the parrot repetition of the emotive verb "swamped".

Second, we ought to have a new law on nationality and citizenship. That has been increasingly accepted by all three parties over the last 40 years. It is a complicated subject which is why neither the last Conservative Government nor the present Labour Government have reached actual legislation. But it is undeniable that in the post-colonial era we need as a nation state to redefine the scope of our citizenship and nationality. The Liberals have responded in writing to the government's Green Paper on nationality but so far the Tories have not.

Third, there are parts of our large cities where immigrant communities have been forced by economic circumstances into areas of sub-standard housing and schooling and where there are appallingly high levels of

unemployment among the young, leading to the breakdown of law and order. In so far as "people's fears" are justified it is in these areas, though I doubt there is much difference to the victim being mugged, say, by a white gang in Glasgow or a black gang in Brixton.

It is a serious problem requiring massive government commitment. It is to be tackled in the Conservative Party, Peter Walker has spoken eloquently on the subject, but he is no longer in the Shadow Cabinet. Returning to the question of numbers, the present decline in immigration has been dramatic in 1979 as the queue of dependants trails off. The number of work vouchers issued to new immigrants is down to under 1,000 a year. The largest source of immigration is, for the time being, the quite small number of dependants of those already here. We are committed to accepting these people both through the European Convention for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and by the United Nations Convention on Civil and Political Rights. There are also the explicit assurances by Mr Whitelaw at the last Conservative conference. By speaking of "an end to immigration" Mrs Thatcher is making a commitment to the impossible and, given our history over the centuries, the undesirable as well. Immigration will fall whichever Government is in power and it is a cruel disservice from the real social problem in our midst to play the numbers game as a solution.

My second objection is that provided the assurances I have mentioned are maintained by a future Tory government, the extent to which the rules can alter the immigration figures is marginal, and can have no real effect on the future of our society. To convey a totally different impression, which she has successfully done, is not, in my view, a matter of poor phrasing or imprecision, it is a fraud perpetrated on the electorate in general and an especially evil one on 2 per cent of the electorate in particular. That it is a fraud which could provide electoral dividends is a sad reflection on the state of our so-called democratic society. We are not in politics to ignore people's worries. Yes indeed, but we should not be in politics to enlarge or exploit them either. © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1978

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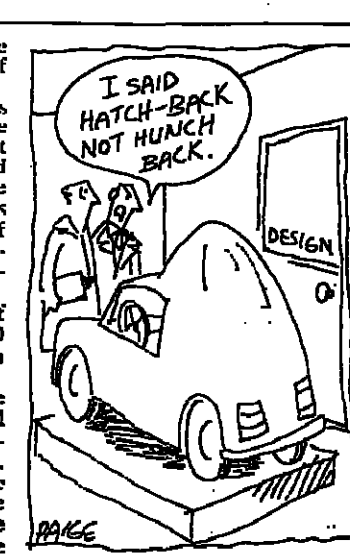
car were unsuccessful and the models were quickly taken off the market.

For some years Dodge has marketed a sub-compact in the Colt, made in Japan. But that sells only 70,000 a year, and the company hopes to sell more than 200,000 of the Omni this year—approaching the sales of the Chevrolet 1.6 litre Chevette, the best-selling American-made car of its size.

This is still only a fraction of the annual market of 11,500,000 cars, most of which are still in the larger sizes. Indeed, so conditioned have we all become, that there still seems something vaguely un-American about small cars. Car salesmen's habits are also hard to change. While extolling the virtues of the new scaled-down models, the man on the Buick stand, with his next breath, was singing the praises of the options available on his car which are prodigiously wasteful of energy. Air-conditioning, power steering, tape deck, automatic windows—all help to consume some of the fuel which the more efficient engines save.

There are sensible arguments for using large cars to cover the long distances Americans are accustomed to driving. They are more comfortable than small ones, quieter, offering a smoother ride and greater protection.

Yet even while they are still churning out larger cars, the manufacturers are doing their bit for the nation by making



in width, even for the sake of the economy? There is a firm which, for a price, will restore them, and indeed make the car longer than any production model ever was.

On the top floor of the motor show, the Moloney coach-builders were displaying two Cadillacs which they have stretched in this fashion. For a modest seven-inch extension, giving that important extra bit of room or stretching the executive leg, the cost is a mere \$4,000. For \$35,000, including the installation of a cocktail bar, tape deck and colour television with a five-inch screen, you get 40 extra inches, as well as a moon roof—a sun roof made of see-through plastic.

The salesman explained that these extended cars were for "highly executive" people who needed a bar and television. Orders for the conversion had roughly doubled in the past five years. At present (and this was before the motor show had begun admitting customers) the firm had 30 orders in hand for the \$35,000 job and some 300 orders for the cheaper one.

There is nothing in the new federal guidelines to prevent a man adding inches to his newly reduced car after he has bought it. To have as large a car as you fancy and can afford is a basic American freedom which will not be given up quietly. Drop your guard for just a

moment in this business of column-writing and you find yourself grievously offending a group of people who are deadly serious about some activity at which you have poked your head. I had not realised that skiving such a sport which inspired such fanatical adherents until my article the other week describing my fumbling attempts to learn its rudiments.

I thought the piece was a joke against myself rather than the sport, but it clearly did not come across that way. I have received two letters from veteran skiers of whom I normally expect to earn only when I write disrespectfully of the Royal Family. "Your article is about the stupidest I have yet seen printed," wrote a Clapham woman who describes herself as a skier, a writer and an old age pensioner. "Of all the adulterated journalistic muddle that I have ever read this wins the prize," stormed a reader of 71 from Hindhead, Surrey.

All I can say in my defence is that it was an accurate and, I thought, moderately amusing account of my floundering efforts. From the evidence of the letters, sking, whatever it might be, keeps the spleen in prime condition. Perhaps I should return to writing about horticulture, whose adherents are of a gentler disposition. I may have news on that front in early spring.

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charteredTHE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWSFoord
surveyorslash looms over
merican plan
curb pollution
tankers

It is expected that a conference of the United States and the American Petroleum Institute will be held in London today over plans for preventing pollution at sea by tankers. The American Petroleum Institute, which represents the oil industry, is expected to announce a plan to spend \$150m to improve its fleet of tankers to meet the requirements of the International Convention for the Control of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (COPOL).

The plan, which is expected to be announced in the next few weeks, would involve the fitting of oil washing tanks (COWs) to all tankers over 15,000 tons. It would also involve the fitting of oil discharge monitoring systems (ODMS) to all tankers over 15,000 tons. The plan would also involve the fitting of oil spill containment systems (OSCS) to all tankers over 15,000 tons.

The plan is expected to be welcomed by the American Petroleum Institute, which has been working on the plan for some time. It is expected that the plan will be implemented by 1980.

Mr Varley
to expand
on BSC loss
forecasts

Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, is due to appear today before the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries to give further evidence on the deterioration in the financial position of the British Steel Corporation.

The committee's report into the BSC's activities sparked off a major controversy and political storm when it was published last month, when the committee claimed it had been misled during earlier sessions of evidence taken from Sir Charles Villiers, the BSC's chairman.

After publication of the report, the committee took the unusual step of ordering the BSC to produce details of its financial forecasts between January 1976 and September of last year for study.

The BSC agreed to provide the forecasts, which are submitted quarterly to the Department of Industry, and last week Sir Charles appeared before the committee to answer questions.

BSC is expected to lose about £50m in the financial year which ends next month, compared with forecasts of losses of about half that size made in the middle of the current financial year.

The committee is anxious to ensure that publication of its final report is delayed as long as possible after Mr Varley has given evidence to the committee. It is hoped that the supplementary report will be published before the end of this month.

Christopher Thomas writes: Pay talks covering 27,500 steel workers ended in failure after six hours on Saturday, when union negotiators rejected proposals for increased productivity and reduced manning.

The corporation made a 9.5 per cent offer so long as its conditions were met. But later it said the National Craftsman's Organisation Committee, comprising 12 unions, could not give certain commitments.

Talks with the manual steelworkers have also foundered. On BSC proposals for self-financing productivity deals designed to pull the industry out of the doldrums.

'Insider trading' Bill on EEC lines

By Nicholas Hirst
Legislation to outlaw 'insider trading' is likely to be put before Parliament in a Companies Bill to be published next month. It is intended primarily to pass legislation to harmonize British practice with the second EEC directive on company law.

It had been expected, therefore, that it would be confined to technical changes, but having secured a place in the parliamentary timetable the Department of Trade is pushing to include at least the insider trading aspects of its recent White Paper on the conduct of company directors.

How much else is included in the Bill will depend on the public companies will have to have a minimum authorized capital of £50,000, of which at least 25 per cent must be paid up.

Any such companies will in future have to show that they are public companies by including the word 'public' in their titles.

Legislation will also be proposed to bring Britain in line with Article 15 of the Second Directive on the maintenance of capital of public companies.

It will also anticipate the Fourth Directive on company accounts—likely to come into force this year—by including a clause to prevent the payment

of dividends out of unrealized capital gains.

Investment trusts, which often invest primarily in capital gains, will be exempt from the new provisions on insider trading which will, in many cases, be made a criminal offence.

In the past the technical problem of deciding who should be regarded as possessing inside information when dealing in shares has proved a major obstacle to a law being introduced to prevent the payment

of dividends out of unrealized capital gains.

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US unions
fail to live
down to
their image

It is absurd to claim that all American trade union leaders are crooks who play golf with the Mafia and line their pockets with the dues of members they are meant to represent, but many Americans believe it.

The unions, mostly led by decent and hard-working people, have a serious public image problem that is a cause of declining union membership and dwindling political influence.

Given this problem, it was a nasty blow to American unions when the Department of Labour announced last week that it had filed civil suit in United States federal district court in Chicago against Mr Frank Fitzsimmons, president of the Teamsters Union, and 18 others connected with the \$1,650m (258m) Teamsters Central States Pension Fund.

No sooner had the Labour Department announced its charges than television news crews searched for Mr Fitzsimmons. They found him in a relaxed mood on a Californian golf course willing to declare that it will appear in court with every confidence that his performance as a trustee has met the highest fiduciary standards.

As a further reassurance to the 400,000 contributors to the pension fund and to strengthen the image of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Mr Fitzsimmons pledged that the pension plan was "fully solvent and more than able to meet its obligations through the twentieth century."

The Government has been investigating the Teamsters for years and each new allegation has added to the public impression of the union as a corrupt and dishonest organization. The Teamsters Union is a member of the AFL-CIO trade union organization, the equivalent of Britain's TUC.

Many Americans, when they think about union bosses, think of Mr Jimmy Hoffa, the former Teamsters leader whose body remains to be found, of the former leader of the miners, Mr Tony Boyle, who is back in court now on a murder charge.

They also think of the highly honest, but remote and unapproachable, Mr Walter Reuther, who led the UAW.

The latest case alleges that the Central States Pension Fund has been run in a most imprudent manner. The Labour Department says it has evidence of a potential loss of hundreds of millions of dollars and of funds loans to individuals linked to organized crime that were used to finance assorted Vegas operations. Some of this information has been given to the Department of Justice.

It is a measure of the impact of the Fitzsimmons affair and the squalid image of the unions today, that a Democratic senator, asked his staff whether or not they thought they thought strong union support in this election campaign this year would do him more harm than good with the voters.

Frank Vogel

CBI contests need for fuller company reports

Malcolm Brown
The Confederation of British Industry is urging the Government to abandon proposals which would oblige companies to produce a great deal of additional information in their annual reports.

This plea is made in the CBI's memorandum to the Department of Trade on the Government's Green Paper, *The Future of Company Reports*, which was published last July.

Provision of additional financial, employment and pension information at among the proposals to be published by the CBI does not believe that it should be given in annual reports. Most shareholders already had a difficult time assimilating the reports it is argued.

A substantial increase in the size of annual reports which would result from the publication of the additional information suggested in the Green Paper would serve to confuse rather than enlighten those to whom the reports are directed, the memorandum declares.

Directors' reports are already read by a very small proportion of those to whom they are distributed. Additional requirements for publication are unlikely to serve as an incentive for more widespread perusal.

Legislation will also be proposed to bring Britain in line with Article 15 of the Second Directive on the maintenance of capital of public companies.

It will also anticipate the Fourth Directive on company accounts—likely to come into force this year—by including a clause to prevent the payment of dividends out of unrealized capital gains.

Investment trusts, which often invest primarily in capital gains, will be exempt from the new provisions on insider trading which will, in many cases, be made a criminal offence.

Hustings speeches by M Barre to
bolster confidence in ailing franc

From Ian Murray
Paris, Feb 5
M. Barre, the French Prime Minister, spent the weekend in the constituency he is fighting at the coming election, making speeches aimed at restoring worldwide confidence in the franc.

Since last Wednesday it has declined by about 3.5 per cent, bringing its value against the dollar down from 4.75 to 4.52 francs. Compared with the start of last year, the franc has lost 11 per cent against the Deutsche mark and 20 per cent against the Swiss franc.

Speaking in Lyons, the Prime Minister said the government was prepared to take "all the measures necessary to avoid any great deterioration in our currency." There was no economic reason for the fall. "It is a question of the confidence

at home and abroad in the future of France."

The Bank of France had already intervened to limit the fall, he said, and other measures would be taken if needed.

It is not easy on a market which is subject to floating exchange rates. Certainly we do not want to sacrifice our currency reserves, but we have a certain number of ways and it is necessary we shall put them into effect."

In another speech yesterday he said he wanted all French people to realise how dangerous irresponsible attitudes were in weakening the confidence in the franc.

A clear attempt to make political capital by trying to convince would-be left voters that they were already harming their country.

Three political events in the past week have led to the run

on the franc: the Communist Party's demand for seven ministries and three junior ministries; the fall of the franc; and M. Barre's prediction that a Labour government would provoke a crisis, and the failure of government spokesmen to say anything to undermine the lead of the Left in every opinion poll.

International confidence has been most affected, with dealings in New York, Zurich and London. Speculators seem to be waiting for the franc to fall further.

It is fall continues M. Barre can be expected not only to call on the Bank of France to use more of its comfortable reserves to support it, but he could raise the interest levels on the money markets and reinforce controls on the exchanges.

UK growth
lag blamed
on industry

By David Blake
Economics Correspondent
Belief that Britain's economic problems are caused by the government, rather than by the industry sector, is challenged in an article in the National Westminster Bank Quarterly Review published today.

The non-marketable sector comprises goods and services not paid for directly by those who receive them, but rather by such things as taxes, levied irrespective of who is making use of the goods.

The article, by Dr A. F. Thirlwall, professor of applied economics at the University of Kent, argues that the expansion of the non-marketable sector, much of which is identified with Government, reflects the failure of industry to expand as fast as its productivity allows without causing balance-of-payments problems.

Professor Thirlwall takes specific issue with two Oxford economists, Mr. Walter Eltis and Mr. Robert Bacon, who argue that the non-marketable sector is the cause of the industry and services.

They claim that by so growing the non-marketable sector stunted the growth of those industries which contribute to exports.

Professor Thirlwall argues that the only effect of not having a free market would have been to increase unemployment, since industry cannot maintain its own growth without an overall increase in imports.

The dispute has important policy implications for the use of the benefits of North Sea oil and for Britain's future after that oil is exhausted. If Professor Thirlwall is correct, the non-marketable sector, which the Government is the user of North Sea oil money is to channel it to improve the efficiency of industry in those sectors where exports might be expected to grow.

umph shop stewards meet today to discuss next move in dispute

Shakespeare Industrial Union stewards from Leyland's plant on Mersey meet today to discuss the company's proposals in the dispute which has shut down all operations there to all over the past three months.

The strike by 2,000 Triumph workers at Speke, Liverpool, and the consequent shutdown of 700 production-related jobs at the Leyland plant in Coventry, has inevitably become publicly linked to Leyland's larger problems and the plans drawn up by its new chairman, Mr. Michael Edwards, for a drastic restructuring of its manufacturing operations.

The Speke stewards were among those present at last week's confrontation between Mr Edwards and 650 stewards from Leyland plants up and down the country, although they learned little either to confirm or dispel growing fears on Merseyside about the future of the Speke operations.

There have been persistent rumours that Mr Edwards plans either to close the Speke plant completely or drastically change its role, and that many of the 2,500 jobs that are to be axed in the new shake-up at Leyland Cars will be on Merseyside.

The Speke stewards are likely to call a mass meeting of workers later this week—probably on Wednesday. Its main purpose will be to report back on the meeting with Mr Edwards, although it is now believed there is a possibility that a vote will be taken whether or not the strike should continue.

There could be difficulties about this, since the mass meeting—if it takes place, may well be attended not only by men who are directly involved

in that they both concern manning and productivity issues rather than demands which directly affect pay rates.

Both involved determined efforts by shop stewards to retain their authority within the industry's negotiations, procedures.

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in the strike, but those who have been laid off because of it.

Since the strike began on November 1 last year, shop stewards have consistently maintained that the company broke its agreement by putting into force new manning and production arrangements based on a long series of studies carried out by industrial engineers.

The management insists that the company's arrangements were fully discussed through agreed negotiating procedures with national union officials, after it became clear that no satisfactory agreement could be reached at plant level.

The central issue in this dispute is a claim by stewards in the press shops that jobs should be rotated on an hourly basis throughout each eight-hour working shift.

The management maintains that this would result in a loss of efficiency and

quality, and it has offered to rotate jobs in other words, move men from one job to another on a four-hourly basis.

The stewards now plan to appeal to the Transport and General Workers' Union executive for official backing for the strike.

With 900 Escort cars being lost each day the strike goes on, Ford is seeing its plans for a 40 per cent boost to productivity at Halewood this year being cruelly eroded.

As a result of new agreements reached with the shop floor towards the end of last year, Ford had hoped to reach its target of an average 1,000 cars a day at the Mersey plant.

The management has repeatedly assured the Halewood workers that it can sell every Escort car they can make, and has promised more highly paid overtime production targets as a result.

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The management has repeatedly assured the Halewood workers that it can sell every Escort car they can make, and has promised more highly paid overtime production targets as a result.

quid, and it has offered to rotate jobs in other words, move men from one job to another on a four-hourly basis.

The stewards now plan to appeal to the Transport and General Workers' Union executive for official backing for the strike.

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in index
lights
with rate

Production in these industries suffered a sharp decline in 1977 after peak in 1976. The International Industry reported at a time when the price of oil was high, and the cost of raw materials was high.

Manufrance recalls former
chief in quest for funds

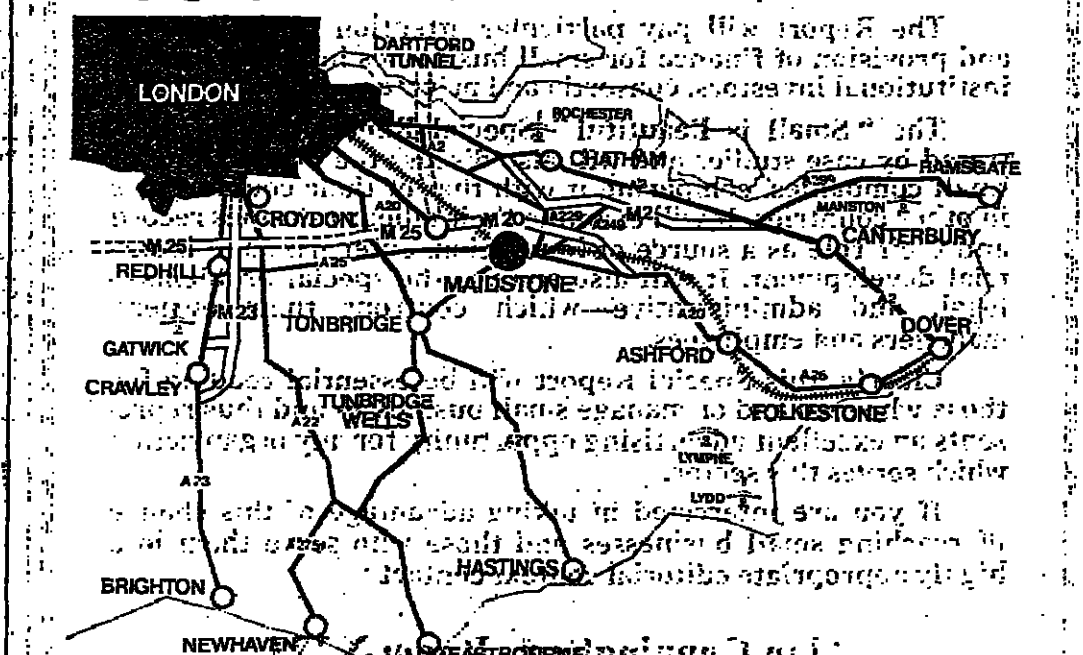
From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Feb 5
For the fifth time in the past four years, Manufrance, the troubled armaments and cycle giant at Saint Etienne, has a new manager. One plan last year to lay off 200 employees was vetoed, and it is the difficulty of finding capital to support a concern which is influenced in its day-to-day management by Left-wing politicians which has apparently led to this crisis of confidence.

M. Fontvieille is keeping M. Petit on as director in charge of further negotiations until the end of this month. His task is to find the money remains, but the appointment of a major shareholder to the managing director's chair may help him to inspire confidence in investors.

month the concerns putting up the rest of the money withdrew their support.

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a brief

in cardboard paper, shipbuilding, which Transport Ministry is production index (the industry's good news) 1977) fast compared with an 13.1 per cent for all manufacturing industries, says Reuters.

Post Office computers: Mr Ed Pizey (on left), project leader application software, demonstrates Project MAC computer equipment to Sir William Barlow, chairman of the Post Office (centre), and Mr Peter Benton, managing director of PO Telecommunications.

PO Telecommunications has ordered 52 of the GEC 2050 computers at a cost of £3m. The equipment will be used in measurement and analysis centres to provide Post Office field managers and operational staff with information on the performance of telephone exchanges and the public telephone network. The order is the largest ever received by GEC Computers for this type of equipment and follows an earlier order for 40 GEC 2050 computers.

Travel agents' warning on cheap air tickets: Travel agents are putting pressure on the Government to clamp down on the "irregular sale" of cut-price air tickets. They plan discussions with party leaders.

The Association of British Travel Agents announced today a campaign to persuade the Government to discourage "bucket shops," which sell tickets at less than the approved price.

Mrs Margaret Hook, the ABTA president, said: "We are anxious to protect the consumer against the well-documented risks and dangers associated with many of the bucket shops."

She added: "When things go wrong with tickets, it is the consumer who is usually hit, not the people least able to afford the loss—the elderly and the young."

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Weekly share prices: 20
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ier wins £5m contract: Arch buildings are at the Royal Signals Establishment, Great Wrexham and Worcester, a £5.4m contract the French Kier Property Services on behalf of the Defence.

Wimpey in Wales: Building work will start next month on the Welsh Development Agency's £10m project to provide Hoover with a manufacturing complex at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan. The main building contract worth £7.5m, has been awarded to George Wimpey. A second contract worth £1.7m, goes to G. Percy Trentham.

Soviet crude for India: India has signed its biggest agreement for the supply of Russian crude oil valued at £1,500m (973m), according to political sources in New Delhi. The Soviet Union will provide 1.5 million tonnes of oil this year under the contract.

No change at NYSE: Directors of the New York Stock Exchange, after detailed discussions of longer trading hours, have decided not to extend them. They report a mixed reception to the idea after a canvass of brokers' staffs.

car sales fall: Carmakers reported 8 per cent in new 1977, 1978 in the last

Wimpey in Wales: Building work will start next month on the Welsh Development Agency's £10m project to provide Hoover with a manufacturing complex at Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan. The main building contract worth £7.5m, has been awarded to George Wimpey. A second contract worth £1.7m, goes to G. Percy Trentham.

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MANAGEMENT

Trafalgar goes on electronic watch

Mr Willy Herrmann is chairman of Trafalgar Watch, one of the top three companies in the United Kingdom wristwatch sales league. He has taken the first steps into the tricky field of microelectronics—the sort of sector which is often quoted as the area for opportunity for smaller British companies.

As a result he is already the only United Kingdom watchmaker who manufactures in this country main parts for his quartz electronic watches as opposed to carrying out a purely assembly operation with components obtained from abroad.

By the end of last year Trafalgar was producing only 10 per cent of its quartz watches by manufacturing the main components in Britain, the rest was accounted for by an assembly operation using imported components.

But by doubling investment in quartz production, this wholly domestic manufacturing is expected to account for 50 per cent of the company's quartz production during this year, rising quickly to 100 per cent.

He is thus wading in to a depth which others have found at least fraught with difficulties—as the Swiss, still racing to catch up with the electronic watch revolution, have shown—or even completely overwhelming.

The latest casualty was Sinclair Radionics, the calculator and multi-telecommunications manufacturer in Cambridge, which last year quietly dropped out of the electronic watch market after losing some £300,000 on its Black Watch project.

Mr Herrmann has had his problems, from advanced machinery that did not work to difficulties with the watch industry stockholding cycle.

But Trafalgar seems to have a fighting chance not only of keeping a huge slice of the growing electronic watch market, but also of extending further into other microelectronic applications, such as digital displays in car instrumentation, for measuring devices or for toys.

One measure of success, according to Mr Herrmann, is that he is finding it possible to turn out quartz watches from his north London factory at prices and margins comparable to those in Hongkong.

But that competitive edge, although impressive, does not mean he can match the lowest prices of the Hongkong market.

Mr Herrmann's essential answer can only be price. His new six-function LCD (liquid crystal display) with a permanently glowing digital read-out, which has a fluorescent face, is coming down from a United Kingdom retail

price of around £25 to just under £20. A version cheaper by up to £4 because it uses a push-button backlight for night illumination is about to go into production.

Price is also important because Trafalgar's chosen marketing route, rather than the traditional jeweller outlet, is through the multiple stores and chains like Tesco. Exploiting these outlets gave Trafalgar volume growth, but has not itself been without its snags. A slowdown in growth of sales last year Mr Herrmann attributes to the experiences of these outlets with other electronic watches that have had various recurring faults.

But Trafalgar also last year had problems in securing up for the new microelectronic technology. The company bought in know-how from the United States, where the pioneer work has been done by the semiconductor companies, but a fully automated machine for stamping out integrated circuits let Trafalgar down.

A series of mechanically operated machines has now been substituted. But another problem is getting high-quality technicians skilled in microelectronics, and Mr Herrmann has been as far as Hongkong to look for recruits. He still needs more and accepts that salary levels could become a critical factor in terms of the overall costings.

Nevertheless Trafalgar is projecting an increase of one-third in quartz watch production this year, with an increasing share of at least 50 per cent going to exports.

Mr Herrmann could be taking a calculated risk in going for a bigger proportion of exports because the stock-turn cycle, particularly critical in watch production, is extended in the case of exports.

But investment cash is so far not a problem for Trafalgar, a private company built up by Mr Herrmann since, in the thirties, he arrived in Britain from Czechoslovakia with only a few hundred pounds in his pocket.

Ask him why he favours production of microelectronics in the United Kingdom rather than buying in for assembly from the cheapest sources—as he did with his earlier generation LED (light emitting diode) quartz watches—and he says: "It could be the way to setting up a United Kingdom manufacturing industry in such technology, not merely involving Trafalgar."

Whether this is misplaced patriotism, however admirable, or a realistic judgment by a man with a good track record as a hard-nosed commercial operator remains to be seen.

Derek Harris describes a British company's expansion in a highly competitive field

White Fish Authority makes a good catch

New fishing limits have encouraged many coastal states to develop a home fishing industry, often to the growing hardship and distress of nations with large numbers of boats operating well beyond their own national waters. For the White Fish Authority, however, this ambition for self-sufficiency has meant a change from contraction and loss to expansion and profit.

The authority provides a variety of technical, research and advisory services mainly for the British fishing industry. It was set up effectively on a fixed income linked to the total weight of the British catch.

Six years ago it shouldered northwards from the high costs of London and settled in Edinburgh. An immediate saving in operating expenses of at least £170,000 was achieved but storms were threatening its future.

The British catch changed to less valuable species and the effects of 25 per cent inflation threatened the authority's financial lifeblood. It prepared to cut its provision of services by one third and large-scale staff redundancies loomed.

The organization already had a number of small agreements in a dozen or more countries providing technical assistance; if fishing was to become big business in foreign countries, as the sea was acknowledged as a major food source, then surely there would be more lucrative opportunities to be had. This thinking proved to be correct.

Mr Charles Meek, the authority's chairman, explained: "They were extremely worrying times until we scored with an agreement to give advice and technical assistance to Saudi Arabia for developing an entire fisheries programme from catching the fish to processing and retailing them."

"It included advice on what institutions the government should set up, and on the fisheries and training of the Saudis who would form the future fisheries department."

This agreement, worth £8m over four years, halted the contraction. It meant that plans to reduce staff by almost a third and to reduce the sharp loss in income caused by the reduction in the levy was more than balanced out.

Indeed, the balance of income over expenditure from this and

other entrepreneurial ventures overseas jumped to almost £1m, the highest in the authority's history.

"This allowed us to go shopping for more work overseas and the result has been very rewarding. You might say we have hit the jackpot. New possibilities open up all the time and could lead to another £2m of business."

"This compares with the position not so long ago when our reserves were dropping to danger point," Mr Meek said.

This happy turn of events has exchanged the problems of poverty for the problems of prosperity. A "jackpot" struck just before last Christmas means work in Malaysia, Brunei, Mexico, Jamaica, Rome, Saudi Arabia, Ecuador and Guyana.

Within three weeks the authority will also have representatives looking for new business in Japan, Kuwait, the Gulf States, Oman, Libya and India.

Apart from the traditional expertise the authority offers through practical personnel mostly involved with the fishing industry, the growing interest, particularly in the Middle East, in fish farming can also be covered by the organization's experience in Scotland.

Mr Meek sees the recent international moves towards 200-mile exclusive economic zones as a reason for every developed and undeveloped country to exploit their offshore resources themselves. "This has brought a reason for existing to the authority which is invaluable when the future was to be reviewed according to Common Market policy."

Our work for the British industry has only been improved by the income from overseas agreements. Industrial training, filling the gap for fishermen not covered by nautical colleges, is also important. They teach how to run and navigate a boat, but not how to catch fish. They provide the ticket, we provide the skill."

But was the authority merely helping to make the competitors of British white fleet more efficient to the ultimate detriment of the home industry, to which the authority has a primary and binding responsibility. Mr Meek replied: "I doubt that boats from Hull will ever compete with the Mexican or Malaysian fleets."

"The fact is, no other country has an organization quite like ours, which covers the industry so broadly from catching fish and retailing them, to the processing of the fish, which benefits from the income and the world that benefits from a growth in the food available."

Ronald Faux

Exploding myths in the advertising world

A glimpse into the workings of advertising agencies is contained in industry statistics published last week by the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising.

The most startling change in this highly labour-dependent trade has been the decline in the number of people it employs. In 1966, there were 20,000 people working in the agencies. Ten years later it had dropped to just over 13,000. During the same period advertising expenditure climbed from £427m to £1,183m and the agencies' total gross income had grown from £56,600,000 to £124,700,000.

Advertising agency staff were shed very suddenly and in relatively large numbers as a result of the oil crisis of 1974 and 1975, which hit advertising particularly hard. Not only were employees not replaced when they left, there were also many redundancies and early retirements.

Most of the jobs lost were in the administrative and clerical grades. But the so-called "creative" teams of copywriters, artists and typographers who sit at the heart of agency work were also prime targets for the axe.

The statistics show that 3,829 creative workers whose salaries represented 25.5 per cent of the total agency payroll were employed in 1966. A decade later the number had fallen to 2,517 accounting for only 16.9 per cent of the salary bill.

Meanwhile, almost as soon as the staff cuts had taken place, the tide of agency for business took a sharp turn for the better. Agencies' earnings started to increase from the end of 1975 and have kept on climbing.

By the middle of last year a near-crisis was reached, as most of the 306 agencies started seeking experienced staff simultaneously. Because

there had been few newcomers from outside the industry for at least three years, there was a temporary acute shortage. But by the end of last year another 600 people had been found from a variety of sources, including marketing executives like Mr Alec Morrison, deputy chairman of J. Walter Thompson, considered a leading figure in the staff between agency and clients to be "enormously healthy". It used not to occur to any great extent.

One reason was that the agencies used to pay much higher salaries. Mr Morrison says that 15 years or so ago he was being paid much more than the clients he was dealing with. Nowadays the difference, apart from a handful of agency "high fliers" who still get paid very handsomely in terms, has largely been eroded.

Moreover, far from being the most highly paid, the average "creative" worker in an advertising agency is probably getting less than his colleagues in some other job categories.

Another myth which the statistics explode is that advertising agency personnel still spend much of their time in winning and dining. The figures do show that the percentage of total agency income spent on travel and entertainment combined has crept up from 4.5 per cent in 1966 to 5.5 per cent 10 years later. But the ratio of travel to entertainment has radically changed in the 10 years from a split of 60:40 to 66:34.

Called "How Much, How Many?" the statistics are available from the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, 44 Belgrave Square, London, SW1, price £1.50.

Patricia Tisdall

Happiness at work

The picture of gloom and dissatisfaction among top executives which was highlighted by a survey of the motivation of senior managers, published by Opinion Research Centre* on Thursday is confirmed in another study just published.

Korn/Ferry International, executive search consultants, in the fourth of a series of six monthly reports** finds that dissatisfaction has increased at director and managing director levels though it has declined at managerial levels.

There are slight signs, however, that the atmosphere may be starting to lighten, in that Korn/Ferry find that fewer executives are seeking new jobs.

A survey of the motivation of top British managers published by Opinion Research Centre, Welbeck Street, London. **Executive Survey: Four, free from Korn/Ferry Dickinson, Queen Street, Mayfair.

Peculiarities in estimates of trade with the USSR

From Mr Richard C. Wright

Sir, I was interested to read Professor Nove's latest thoughts on the performance of the Soviet economy in *The Times* of January 26, but I feel that the trade data presented at the end of the article may have misled readers into drawing the conclusion that British export performance in the first three-quarters of 1977 did not match up to expectations.

While it is true that British exports to the USSR are considerably less than those of France and West Germany to the same country, there are, nevertheless, serious grounds for doubting the accuracy of the picture presented by Soviet trade figures relating to the growth of the United Kingdom's exports to the Soviet Union in 1977. A glance at the table below will show why.

British Exports to the USSR, millions of current £			
in terms of	Jan-Mar 1976	Jan-Mar 1977	% increase/decrease
Ruble	390.5	252.3	-14.4
Dollar	320.9	465.7	+45.1

Source: Direction of Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom. Sterling 173.1 270.0 +56.8

It will be seen that in both sterling and dollar terms, United Kingdom exports in the first nine months of 1977 expanded very rapidly compared with those of the previous year—a picture that is at complete variance with that suggested by the ruble figures. So why the discrepancy?

The problem seems to be in

the ruble figure for United Kingdom exports in January-September, 1976, which looks abnormally high in relation to United Kingdom exports to the USSR. The differences cannot be explained by exchange rate movements, since throughout the years 1976-7, the artificial ruble/sterling exchange rate remained in the range 1.55-1.25/£. So we must look elsewhere.

In an interesting section of a paper in a companion submission to the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress in 1974, Paul Marer and Egon Neuberger examined the "mirror" statistics puzzle concerning Western and Eastern European trade data.

The authors showed that factors such as shipment lags, the problem of conversion of statistics to a common dollar unit, and the treatment of transport and related expenses (fob vs cif) did not appear to explain as much of the differences as do methods showing "provenance" and the treatment of re-exports.

However, it was emphasized that the analysis was merely suggestive. Perhaps some of the above-mentioned factors explain the peculiarities concerning the different estimates of United Kingdom export performance to the USSR.

In the meantime, I would argue that it is necessary to guard against drawing misleading conclusions from Soviet trade data alone.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD C. WRIGHT,
115 Winton Road,
Bournemouth.

Brokers do not control premiums

From the chairman of a British Insurance Brokers Association

Sir, Mr D. M. Bernstein, in an issue of January 24 in *The Times* raises the question of insurance brokers' commission and the control premium. This is not so; insurers set the premium and claims experience is taken into account.

An insurance broker on his commission by the way, he gives his client, the insurer, which includes spreading the risk time in obtaining the best premium quotation and in negotiating claims settlements. I commission system reduces overheads, is universally known, a keeps costs low due to competition.

Mr Bernstein's idea of insurance brokers retaining commission on claims is generous but impractical and certain cases it could produce a minus return to the insurer broker in the considerable increase.

The active competition between insurance brokers, a the current well-established commission system, ensures a no insurance broker benefits through premium increase.

Yours faithfully,
FRANCIS PERKINS,
Chairman,
British Insurance Brokers Association,
130 Fenchurch Street, EC3.

Cost of insulating homes

From Mr C. McLean

Sir, We do not agree with Sir Scriven (January 19) that insulation standards can be built into new houses at additional cost.

While it is true that some forms of insulation are less than others, the cost of the building and that there can be some circumstances, be said in heating equipment, balance there is always an increase in first cost.

For the private buyer has to for his new house out of rent income and many find this difficult enough at present. In the public sector, the subsidies allow tomorrow's houses to be built at today's cost.

Our standards committee noted the grants recently announced for the public sector and is considering proposals should be put to Ministers for the private sector. The association also promotes the use of energy-saving materials in new houses to be built at today's cost.

London W1N 4BU.

Cautious optimism in Sheffield

That favourite phrase of Government ministers, industrialists, parliamentary candidates and supporters of Nottingham Forest Football Club—"We are cautiously optimistic"—may be heard by the tuned ear in most sections of Sheffield industry. Even the famous Sheffield cutlery who are suffering heavily from low-cost imports are keeping their fingers crossed in the hope of better times.

Although the city's industrial base has withered beyond belief in the past 20 years, and diversification has distributed manpower across a variety of industrial baskets, the fortunes of the steel industry still tend to set the prosperity pattern. On that score the Sheffield-based special steels business of the British Steel Corporation is weathering the worldwide depression in steel extremely well.

It has, for instance, managed to avoid cuts in its capital spending programme at a time when the corporation is looking high and low for any kind of investment that will assist its financial problems.

Careful manpower management has redistributed jobs—using natural wastage, transfers and judicious recruitment—from old areas of steel production to new ones like the stainless steel plant on the edge of the city, and redundancies have been minimal.

Sheffield's brighter outlook for BSC is reflected in the private sector, says Mr Douglas Ireson, director and secretary of Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. He does not foresee any immediate upturn in industrial activity or boom, but is confident that the bad times have "bottomed out" and that steel is working at full capacity, indeed, if orders suddenly flooded in the shortage of skilled manpower would be an embarrassment.

Unemployment in Sheffield is now running at 4.6 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent nationally and 6.1 per cent in the Yorkshire and Humberside region. This has sprung from people like Midland Bank and Freeman's Mail Order Co. transferring operations to the city. And the Manpower Services Commission are about to start their move. Between them these three are providing something like 2,000 new jobs.

Mr Peter Wigley, responsible for promoting Sheffield's industrial image is happy about the steel industry's recovery, but not happy enough. He is chasing companies who will provide more and more jobs with the emphasis on white-collar work for school leavers. Sheffield City Council is well aware of the importance of promotion, and has voted an additional £100,000 to spread the word.

The one dark spot to which most people refer is the cutlery trade. In the middle of last year the Cutlery and Sil-

verware Association launched campaign to limit the impact of low-cost cutlery. Although half-promises of restriction from exporting countries have been received by the association it believes that the time has come for Government action.

A deputation recently pressed the association's case at Westminster for a 50 per cent cut in stainless steel imports over the next 10 years. This occasioned some uncomplicated comment from the British Import Confederation cutlery committee last week, which said the industry of being hypocritical because the industry is importing the stainless steel cutlery it is complaining about.

The association freely admits that practically every British manufacturer imports cutlery because the finished product can be bought for the same price here as the raw materials in the steel industry. The association also points out that less than 30 per cent of imports go to manufacturers and the rest to dishwashers, store groups and so on.

The situation has been aggravated by the formation of the British Cutlery Federation, a splinter group from the association said to be devoted to the abolition of imports.

Once the cutlery problem is resolved, or diminished activity in the steel industry starts to increase, Sheffield may be on the way to changing its air of cautious optimism to a belly laugh of prosperity.

Ronald Kershaw

"Small is beautiful"

A SPECIAL REPORT IN THE TIMES

On March 1st, The Times is to publish a Special Report on small businesses.

There are estimated to be nearly 1½ million small companies in Britain which in total employ almost one third of the nation's workforce.

Small businesses have been the focus of much attention and discussion of late thus our Special Report on this subject will be both timely and valuable.

The Report will pay particular attention to the sources and provision of finance for small businesses including banks, institutional investors, consortia and private capital.

The "Small is Beautiful" Special Report will be illustrated by case studies and will also discuss the productivity of small companies, comparing it with that of their counterparts in other countries. It will examine their labour relations record and their role as a source of innovation, enterprise and industrial development. It will also analyse the special problems—legal, and administrative—which confront their owners, managers and employees.

Clearly, this Special Report will be essential reading for those who own and manage small businesses and thus represents an excellent advertising opportunity for any organization which serves this sector.

If you are interested in taking advantage of this chance of reaching small businesses and those who serve them in a highly appropriate editorial context contact:

Alan Cunningham, Room N274

The Times

New Printing House Square,

Gray's Inn Road LONDON WC1X 8EZ

Telephone: 01-837 1234 Ext. 7675

Telex: 264791



The John Lewis Partnership department stores and Waitrose supermarkets

Estimated results for year ended 28th January 1978

Sales rose by 18% to £437 million. Department store sales increased by 17% to £257 million and sales in Waitrose supermarkets by 20% to £172 million.

Profit after interest rose by 25% to £29.3 million; because of an increase in tax the increase in profit after tax and preference dividends was 14% to £27 million.

Profit Sharing. All the equity capital of John Lewis Partnership Limited is held in trust for the benefit of the workers in the business. The profits remaining after taxation, preference dividends, pensions and allocations to reserves are distributed yearly among the workers as Partnership Bonus in proportion to their pay. This year's rate of distribution will be 18% (1977/15%).

John Lewis Partnership Limited consolidated results		1977/8	1976/7
		£000's	£000's
Sales (including VAT)		436,815	369,721
Profit after interest		29,295	23,522
Profit after tax and preference dividends		26,383	23,754
Pensions funds contributions		4,599	4,046
Partnership Bonus		8,320	6,560
Reserves		13,544	13,148

For further details please telephone 01-637 3434 Ext 6221 or write to Chief Information Officer, 4 Old Cavendish Street, London W1A 1EX.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Storm cones for gilts

Week was anything but a happy one for its market. Developments on the front proved every bit as bad as and certainly bad enough, it seems, when some overseas investors out of government stocks; thoughts of £320m call on Treasury 10½ per cent to 1999 provided a further reminder of large slice of institutional cash flow already committed; there was, lured perhaps by the general mood of pessimism, considerable speculation that the bank's figures would be any but good; and on Friday Treasury rates moved up sharply at the weekly

ap everything there was no shortage of circulars pointing to potential for monetary controls if the next ops for the £2,000m-£2,500m stimulus for 1978-79.

the short term, tomorrow's eligible figures must be considered in even if they may be more difficult to interpret. If the implication of the January money supply figures on Thursday week can be taken as rather better than some of the earlier predictions circulating last week and Friday, the market may be sufficiently for the authorities to be to contemplate more aggressive the long "tap".

in the other hand, the omens for supply prove alarming, the market's seem certain to deepen.

if the figures do look good, however, the market is still unlikely to turn a corner. The situation on the front is far too delicate for that. There is now growing concern about the 1978-79 monetary policy.

basis of the problem here is that the ceiling could well finish up pleasing no one. To lower the 13 per cent for monetary growth will worry many purer monetarists now that the supply appears to be flowing in real terms.

to lower the ceiling and push the public-sector borrowing requirement to £7,500m, or so will only create serious problems of monetary on the assumptions that private demand would rise strongly on the k of an expansionary budget while the public sector's appetite for investing in debt could well be on the

financial sentiment does not revive coming weeks; the Chancellor should be about the size of his Budget. A "thumbs down" from foreign and stock markets could prove damaging in every sense.

panies Bill

lend poser properties

prohibiting the payment of dividend of unrealized capital gains is for the forthcoming Companies Bill. It would pose tricky problems for companies. There was no mention of a clause in green papers issued by the Department of Trade last year of uncertainty over the development of accounting which could be "unrealized" holding gains.

As the fears about the British sovereign risk has died so investors have been increasingly attracted to London CDs by the margin that they offer—typically a quarter point or so—over New York CDs. These higher London rates are, in turn, a reflection of the fact that Eurodollar rates as a whole are invariably higher than domestic American rates.

A further factor fuelling investor demand has been the progressive opening up in London of CD trading operations by the leading American investment banks. Not only has this served to introduce more American investors to the London market, but it has also broadened the secondary market in CDs and thus helped to make it still more attractive.

Clearly a squeeze on corporate liquidity in the United States could rein back the market's growth as American investors withdrew. But in the meantime other investors, concerned at the trend towards higher dollar interest rates, have been diverting their funds away from the longer-term Eurodollar bond market into more liquid assets such as CDs. So until there is more confidence in the dollar and stronger hopes that interest rates may be stabilizing it is hard to see what can halt the continued rapid expansion of the market.

Business Diary in Europe: Vat might be expected?

e joining the EEC seldom been out of his for alleged pro-

foot-dragging and lack of enthusiasm towards "closer and political integration"

takes a change to be accord that for once finds itself ahead of Britain and the only two mem-

to have completed arrangements for the collection of a tax as a Community resource—a matter, it is said, which gives satisfaction to servants both here and abroad.

It, the EEC will have introduced of its "new" or self-financing system until and contains in the with the present mood.

the EEC budget revenue from three sources: customs duties on goods imported from Community, variable agricultural imports and cash contributions to each country's share of community

tion had been that giving of this year element should be the receipts from by member states in list of goods and

services at a rate of up to 1 per cent.

A growing demand by Spanish businessmen for a state commitment to a definition of Spain as a free enterprise country threatens a damaging encounter between left and the right in a coming debate on the proposed constitution.

Fernando Elizaburu, president of the Association for the Development of Agricultural Enterprises, referring to investment prospects said: "A management seminar in Madrid last week that 'there will be hesitation until it becomes clear whether this country is going to go socialist'."

A day earlier, in the same hall, Antonio Garrigues Walker, president of the Association for the Advancement of Management (and brother of public works minister Joaquín) said: "The question of the economic model which is to be established in the constitution should be given very serious study."

Carlos Ferrer, president of the Spanish Confederation of Management Organizations, then took up the battle cry—announcing a mass rally for businessmen at Madrid's big sports palace and insisting that the new constitution should declare specifically that Spain's system is one of free enterprise.

Meanwhile, Marcelino Camacho, leader of Spain's leading trade union, the Workers' Commissions, and an MP, accused the government of failing to respect the vital multi-party agreement on social and economic objectives (known as the Moncloa Pact), which could collapse without labour support. The government party, the Centre Democratic Union, had blocked passage of a communist-sponsored "workers' Bill of rights."

The further fall in the value of the American dollar has brought international organizations in Geneva grave problems—and led to renewed proposals for moving to less costly countries.



Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

ment of dividends from unrealized capital gains, yet they have managed to keep making payments. But the Companies Bill is likely to require that accounts state clearly reserves which are distributable under the new rule and those which are not.

Certificates of Deposit Growing investor demand

The fastest growing financial market in Britain is also probably the least publicized. Last year the primary issue market in London Eurodollar certificates of deposit—in effect, negotiable bank promissory notes—grew by no less than 40 per cent from £16,500m to £23,000m. This take-off has come as a wholly welcome development to those banks, chiefly the biggest American banks, which tap the market as a source of funds.

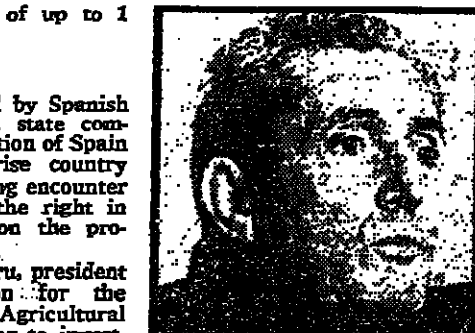
The attraction for the banks is that, because CDs are negotiable, they can issue them for about ½ point less than it costs them to take a straightforward deposit. With profit margins under pressure as a result of contracting interest rate loan spreads, many banks have therefore been keen to issue as many CDs as the market would decently bear. The problem, until recently, has been one of investor demand.

The market has suffered a great deal from Britain's 1973-76 economic crisis. Although a London CD drawn on an American bank branch might seem to be as secure as a New York CD drawn on the same bank investors did not think so, and it has only been over the past year, with the revival of Britain's economy, that the question of risk in London CDs has receded from their minds. At the same time the liquidity of American corporations and institutions which are the major factor in this market, has been unusually high.

As the fears about the British sovereign risk has died so investors have been increasingly attracted to London CDs by the margin that they offer—typically a quarter point or so—over New York CDs. These higher London rates are, in turn, a reflection of the fact that Eurodollar rates as a whole are invariably higher than domestic American rates.

A further factor fuelling investor demand has been the progressive opening up in London of CD trading operations by the leading American investment banks. Not only has this served to introduce more American investors to the London market, but it has also broadened the secondary market in CDs and thus helped to make it still more attractive.

Clearly a squeeze on corporate liquidity in the United States could rein back the market's growth as American investors withdrew. But in the meantime other investors, concerned at the trend towards higher dollar interest rates, have been diverting their funds away from the longer-term Eurodollar bond market into more liquid assets such as CDs. So until there is more confidence in the dollar and stronger hopes that interest rates may be stabilizing it is hard to see what can halt the continued rapid expansion of the market.



Spanish union leader Marcelino Camacho.

cho, leader of Spain's leading trade union, the Workers' Commissions, and an MP, accused the government of failing to respect the vital multi-party agreement on social and economic objectives (known as the Moncloa Pact), which could collapse without labour support. The government party, the Centre Democratic Union, had blocked passage of a communist-sponsored "workers' Bill of rights."

The further fall in the value of the American dollar has brought international organizations in Geneva grave problems—and led to renewed proposals for moving to less costly countries.

Tube Investments, whose TI-Raleigh subsidiary is the world's biggest bicycle manufacturer, took over the Lips Autotron Motor Museum in Drunen, Holland, last week to

When the Prime Minister set the industrial strategy off on its second stage last week at the National Economic Development Office the main item on the agenda was a paper from Mr Hesley and Mr Varley. A central assumption in that paper concerned the rate of wage increases in the short term.

The assumption was that in the next few pay rounds wage increases would be well within single figures. There was no discussion of what would happen if the trend of settlements was higher. The general impression was, left, however, that under such circumstances the competitive position of the British economy would be so much further undermined that even moderate growth rates would put the current account of the balance of payments back into deficit within a very few years.

On the basis of things as they seem to be at present it would be a brave man who put his own money on

wages settlements, let alone earnings, being kept to under 10 per cent in the next few years. It might therefore be said that the analysis behind the industrial strategy was based on a flawed assumption.

Faced once again with a situation in which the sums do not add up the instinctive Treasury reaction is that a formal incomes policy is essential. Few aspects of policy have remained so constant in the past two decades as the underlying Treasury view on this issue. Whenever governments have come to power, having taken the pledge to have nothing to do with incomes policies, the Treasury waits and prepares for the moment when it can successfully press the case for a U-turn.

The present incomes policy has reached a critical phase. Its underlying way of proceeding may have had some effect. The impressionistic evidence is conflicting, though. Some big

employers say that having a 10 per cent figure in the air has placed a limit on demands. Others say that the psychology has worked the other way round, namely that the 10 per cent has been thought of as the automatic starter to be followed by the rest of the collective bargaining over the terms of the "self-financing" productivity deals.

Because the present policy seemed to be so successful in preventing the dreaded wage explosion in the second half of last year, the Government was tempted into thinking that it could be carried on through a whole year. It is, however, now beginning to crumble. The Chancellor in his search for a replacement policy is clearly attracted by some version of the German system, known as concerted action. Under this, the Government, the trades unions and employers agree to a set of guidelines for a discussion about the state of the economy, out of which emerges some roughly agreed view of what the country can afford.

In so far as an important part of incomes policy is the education of public opinion, moves in that direction might be of some long-term help. But the structure of British trade unions and the whole fragmented bargaining system do this count year so different from those in Germany that any notion of a direct impact of the outcome of free collective bargaining in the short term is extremely naive.

If this Government is going to persist with a detailed incomes policy, the only hope is for one which is now rigid and which does not seriously try to hold the rise in earnings for all at under 10 per cent a year. The safety valve must be the concept of productivity deals.

Much heated argument revolves around whether or not such deals are genuine. A fair guess is that most are largely not in strict terms, but that a surprising amount of increased productivity has been bought through them.

Nuclear power: advantages that outweigh the risks

The authors of this article are:

Sir St John Elstob,

Sir John Atwell,

Sir Charles Pringle,

Professor R. C. Coates,

G. Tony Dummert,

C. Norman Thompson,

chairman of IMI and past president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

chairman (1978-79) of the Council of Engineering Institutions (CEI) and past president of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

Immediate past chairman of the CEI and past president of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

vice-president of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

chairman of Meeting of Presidents of Professional Bodies, and past chairman of CEI and past president of the Institution of Chemical Engineers.

managing director, Shell Research, and president of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

rial for making a "do-it-yourself" atom bomb:

(v) The spread of nuclear technology increasing the possibility of more countries making their own nuclear explosives (the proliferation problem).

We will deal with these in turn.

1. Acceptable limits of radiation. The long-term effect of low doses of radiation is a particularly difficult subject since medical experts disagree on the interpretation of such scientific evidence as is available. However, two facts emerge which seem to us significant:

(a) there is no evidence that the incidence of cancer or other diseases among the workers of the United Kingdom nuclear plants is higher than the national average.

(b) the average exposure of the public to radiation, as a result of nuclear power, is only a minute fraction (0.2 per cent) of the radiation from other sources—mainly natural background radiation. The increase in exposure resulting from nuclear power is in fact less than the difference between the natural levels in London and Aberdeen.

Probability

2. The worst conceivable accident. It must be accepted that no process, or mechanism, can be 100 per cent safe, and it is necessary to consider the consequences and probability of the major accidents which could occur. Under no circumstances could a thermal power reactor of any type explode like an atomic bomb. The worst that could happen in the improbable event of a whole series of unlikely incidents happening together, would be an escape of radioactivity to the surrounding atmosphere.

It has been calculated by Professor Rasmussen, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, that the chances of such an accident causing 100 fatalities for a group of 100 power plants would be one in 100,000 years. The risk is many times less than

disasters of similar magnitude from other man-made causes, such as aircraft crashing—possibly on a densely populated area—dams bursting, or explosions in chemical plants.

Many natural disasters are of course many times worse, and to put the figures into perspective, about 60 coal miners and 150 construction workers are killed each year in the United Kingdom.

Nevertheless, we would still favour continuing to locate nuclear power stations in open sites where the surrounding population density is low. This would not only reduce the risk to the population, but would facilitate clean up measures in the extremely unlikely event of an accident causing radioactive contamination.

3. The disposal of radioactive waste. The spent fuel elements from any reactor are highly radioactive and contain fission and other products with half-lives ranging from a few seconds to many thousands of years.

It should be realized, however, that the radiation (of whatever sort) emitted by a particular element is caused by the process of its radioactive decay. The elements with a high rate of decay (short half-lives) therefore emit a very intense radiation while those with low rates of decay (long half-lives) emit only low levels.

After chemical separation, some of the elements (uranium and plutonium) are recycled for further use, the remainder have to be stored or disposed of in some way. The highly active concentrated wastes in liquid form are at present stored in stainless steel double-walled tanks for radioactive safety. They would be obvious advantages from the point of view of long-term storage if the concentrates could be converted to a solid, and a process has been worked out for turning them into an insoluble glass.

The degree of urgency to reach a decision on long-term disposal obviously depends on the scale of the problem. The volume of wastes arising from

our reactors to date (from 1952) could be contained in a tank of about 10 metres diameter by 10 metres high. Even if the nuclear power programme were expanded at the highest rate envisaged until the end of the century, the waste could still be accommodated in about 10 such tanks.

There is therefore clearly no immediate need to reach a decision on long-term disposal, and we agree with the present policy of continuing the present arrangements until all aspects of the various alternative methods can be properly assessed.

Acceptable

However, in the absence of some better idea, the proposal to fill stainless steel containers with glass and bury them deep in stable geological strata would seem to us an acceptable solution. There are areas in the earth's crust where the natural levels of radioactivity are already high, and as in so many other instances, the additional radiation due to man's efforts would be insignificant compared with natural sources.

4. Plutonium. What has come to be known as "breeder" reactors, and we agree with the present policy of continuing the present arrangements until all aspects of the various alternative methods can be properly assessed.

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While plutonium is a highly toxic substance, it is considerably less so than several natural materials such as anthrax spores, botulism, or a number of snake venoms.

The radio-toxicity of plutonium is more dangerous. Although the radiation which it emits has little penetrating power (it can be stopped by a sheet of paper) it is particularly dangerous if inhaled into the lungs. Nevertheless, there are a number of nuclear weapons, and common industrial uses, such as cyanide, which would be far more accessible to would-be terrorists, and which could cause an equal or greater amount of harm.

The possible consequences of a terrorist using stolen plutonium to produce a "do-it-yourself" atom bomb are potentially the most serious of all. Much of the information on the design or methods of manufacture of nuclear weapons is classified, but we can draw attention to a number of non-classified general considerations which are relevant.

The fuel for the proposed new generation of fast breeder reactors would consist of 20 per cent plutonium oxide and 80 per cent uranium oxide. This would not be a suitable material as a starting point for bomb manufacture.

Attempts to construct one from reactor-grade plutonium apart from being highly dangerous to those concerned, could not produce an effective atomic bomb. The ingredients

for manufacturing a weapon of equivalent explosive power from normal explosives would be far more easily obtainable and much less hazardous to handle.

Highly sophisticated large-scale chemical plant is needed to separate the particular isotope (plutonium-239) suitable for effective bomb manufacture, and it is difficult to imagine a terrorist organization constructing and operating such a plant without the knowledge of the government concerned.

In any event, stocks of bomb-grade plutonium already exist in at least six countries, and it seems to us that the real danger to mankind is proliferation among governments, some of which may even be sympathetic to various terrorist organizations.

Future breeder plants could well be built alongside power reactors to form a "nuclear complex" in order to reduce the transport of plutonium to a minimum. When it does have to be transported, it would be moved in massive steel containers weighing over 80 tons, and as an additional safeguard it could be artificially irradiated as a deterrent. The difficulties of hijacking such a container would be considerable, to say the least, and any attempt to move the container without very sophisticated remote-controlled handling gear would be lethal to those concerned.

As long as nuclear bombs and stocks of military-grade plutonium exist in the world there will always be a risk of proliferation and, however remote, of materials falling into the hands of terrorists. We believe that a stepping-up of the United Kingdom civil reactor programme would not add to these risks in any way.

If such a programme contained one or more fast breeder reactors, these would initially be net consumers of plutonium and hence reduce existing stocks. They could subsequently be "breasted" in such a way as to balance production and consumption.

Conclusions. Since the Second World War the world demand for energy has risen at about 8 per cent per annum. Even if the industrialized nations succeed in moderating their demands—and judging by the present situation in the United States, this will not happen easily—the total demand is still likely to increase. There are a number of the developing nations are increasing, and the world population is rising at over 2 per cent per annum.

As we do not believe that the "readily available" forms of energy can make a significant contribution till the next century, and the problems of nuclear fusion are even more intractable, we see the stepping-up of energy from existing nuclear sources as one of the only alternatives to a general decline in living standards.

We believe that the arrival of nuclear power at this stage in history is providential, and that the risks involved in exploiting it to the general public or workers in the industry while not negligible, are less than those which society has come to accept from other man-made sources.

We therefore support its expansion based on a carefully controlled development programme. We believe that the risks involved would be far higher if nuclear power were not allowed to grow progressively, but had to be stepped up in a few years time in a crash programme—with inevitable curbing of consumer's wish for a world energy famine which by then had become imminent.

* An Assessment of Accident Risks in United States Commercial Nuclear Power Plants: WASH-1400. US-NRC 1975. Available from the Library of Congress, United States.

Although the signatories of this article have indicated the offices they hold or have held in their professional institutions, in doing so they do not commit anyone but themselves. Nevertheless, they believe they speak for a large body of informed technical opinion.

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foreign cheque has been increased by half from four Swiss francs to six (about £130) and some banks even go as far as to charge seven.

Otherwise he is a different character from his two predecessors. Apel and Schmidt stand to the right of the German Social Democrat party but Matthöser is traditionally a man of the left.

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